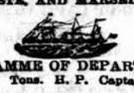
The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,790 New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY. 1886.
L CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmonds.	24th Friday
— ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	1st Oct.
L BUTLEJ	4149	900	A. R. Johnson	5th "
M BENGAL	4540	840	W. B. Andrews	12th "
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd "
— GWALIOR	2733	560	R. Hazelwood	29th "
L GANGES	4126	900	R. Stewart	5th Nov.
M PARRAMATTA	4709	900	W. D. Anderson	12th "
L NAVENNA	3572	700	A. B. Daniell	9th "
— SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Bruce	26th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the latter, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge will leave the P. & O. Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	17th Sept.
CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	1st Oct.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	15th "
HYDASPES	2934	500	G. Scrivener	29th "
BURAT	3142	55o	R. G. Murray	12th Nov.
KAISER-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	26th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, September 10, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 360.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine. Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	1st Oct.	20th Nov.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000 600	20th Oct.	10th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000 800	10th Nov.	1st Jan. 1887

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail.
BORMIDA	3,500	15th Oct.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 27, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

s. s. PERSIA .... 3,547 480 Capt. R. Hutchinson, 25th Sept.

N.B.—Passengers can book through to London overland from Marseilles.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

s.s. ROUMANIA..... 3,550 480 Capt. J. Harris..... 16th Oct.
s.s. ARABIA..... 3,544 480 Capt. J. Laird..... 28th "

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, September 10, 1886. Agents.

THE KARACHI TRAMWAYS.

WANTED Engine Drivers for the Karachi Tramways. Applicants must possess Government 3rd Class Engineer's Certificates. Wages Rupees 40 to 60 monthly.

W. M. JOHNSTON,
Managing Agent.
Karachi, August 27, 1886.

PHILLIPS'
BROKEN-LEAF TEA. as. 10 per lb.
A MONEY SAVING TEA. ABSOLUTELY PURE. The small leaf from some of the finest Indian Teas. Produces a Tea in the cup, stronger, richer, and cheaper than most whole-leaf Teas.

PHILLIPS'
PLANTATION MIXTURE TEA, as. 14 per lb.
BEST at the PRICE EVER SOLD. Great strength and a most useful Tea, where there is a large consumption. Recommended to all who wish to SAVE in their Tea,

PHILLIPS'
ORANGE PEKOE, Rs. 1-10 per lb.
VERY CHOICE and fragrant, bright infusion, full rich cup.

PHILLIPS'
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE, Rs. 2-8 per lb.
The flower of Indian Teas, of exquisite aroma.

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, Ld.'
BOMBAY (New Oriental Bank Buildings) and POONA

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR,

ALL those who appreciate LILY-WHITE TEETH, PURITY OF THE MOUTH, and a BREATH OF FLOWERS, regard this as THE GEM of all Toilet Requisites.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR is a fragrant mixture of distilled Essences and Gums; and forms with water a delicious Mouth Lotion, which is at the same time a perfect antiseptic and disinfectant. A few drops on the wet tooth brush forms a most perfect dentifrice, securing health in the Teeth and Gums, and that exquisite comfort which attends purity of the mouth.

Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Limited.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP.

ALMOST invaluable Cough Medicine, which has now been proved by an experience of many years, and continues to receive the increasing approbation of the public.

It stills the most troublesome and irritable coughs, cuts and brings up the phlegm easily, removes huskiness and soreness of the throat, tightness and oppression of the chest and difficulty of breathing, and induces calm and refreshing repose. Indeed, so speedy is the relief it affords, so delightfully soothing and healing its effects, even in the worst cases, that those who have once used it, use and recommend it in preference to every other medicine.

Per bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 17th September, 1886, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 20th September, (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 15th September, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on THURSDAY, the 7th October, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 14th September, 1886. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 8, post free.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALMON, LOBSTER, OYSTERS.

Fresh American Salmon, 1" tin	Rs.	0 9
Fresh, Crosse and Blackwell's 1" tin	"	1 3
Fresh Lobster Solid Meat for Salad, 1" tin	"	0 9
Oysters, Milton	"	0 14
Oysters, American	"	0 8

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FRENCH PATES.

Goose Liver (Pâté d'Foie Gras)	Truffled	3 2
Partridge (Pâté d'Perdreaux)	& without	
Snipe (Pâté Becassines)	truffled,	
Woodcock (Pâté d'Becasses)	large tin.	2 14
Goose Liver, small, truffled		1 8

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BREAKFAST FISH.

Herrings Fine Fresh	per tin	0 6
Herrings Kippered	"	0 12
Herrings a la Sardine	"	0 12
Herrings Red Selected fish	"	1 1
Herrings in Fennel Sauce	"	0 11
Herrings in Tomata Sauce	"	0 11

TREACHER and Co., Limited,
PROVISION MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

OZOKERIT CANDLES.

THEY possess the highest illuminating power, and from their great hardness and non-ability to bend when exposed to a high temperature, are well adapted for Tropical Climates.

Per lb., Annas 12.

Table, Bedroom and Carriage Candles, As. 8 per lb. Night Lights, extra hard, for India, per box, As. 8. Clark's, Annas 12.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RHEUMATIKON.

A CERTAIN AND NEVER FAILING SPECIFIC,
For the Cure of Rheumatism,
Lumbago, Sciatica,
Sore Throats, Cold at the Chest,
Sprains, Contusions, etc.
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

LADIES
ELASTIC BELTS,
In a great variety of patterns and of every size.
BAYLEY'S LATEST PRIZE MEDAL BELT.
THE SWANBILL BELT.
ALL-SILK ELASTIC BELTS.
SILK ELASTIC AND WHALEBONE.
SILK ELASTIC LACING.
BELTS OF JEAN, COTTON, ELASTIC AND OTHER MATERIALS.

LADIES' SANITARY TOWELS,
Per packet of 1 dozen, Re. 1-8,

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO., Limited.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS AND ELASTIC SILK GOODS
OF ALL KINDS.

	Rs.	a.
Stockings, per pair	9	0
Anklets, per pair	5	0
Knee-Caps, per pair	6	0
Thigh Pieces, per pair	9	0
Wristlets, each	2	0

ENEMA APPARATUS.

The Seamless India-rubber Enema	4	8
Higginson's India-rubber Enema	2	8
Lynch's Perfection Enema	4	8
Arnold's Simplex Enema—		
Best quality	15	0
Second do.	10	0
Third do.	5	0
Small do.	4	0
Matthew's Metallic Piston Enema	13	0
Maw's Brass Family Enema	10	0

Elastic Syringes of all sizes.

LADIES' SANITARY TOWELS
Now universally recommended by medical men in England, Re. 1-8 per packet.

LADIES' ABDOMINAL BELTS
In every variety of material and pattern. Full details in illustrated Price-List.

CELLULOID TRUSSES.
A large assortment of these goods have been received and unpacked. They are the best instruments of the kind ever imported, and are not affected by wet or wear. They will last a lifetime.

Single	Rs.	7
Double	"	13

Smaller sizes for children, cheaper.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SHERRIES AND PORTS.

SHERRIES.

THE whole of our Sherries are imported direct from the Company's Agency at Xerez, and have all the merits of the produce of that celebrated district.

	CASH, Per dozen. Rs.	a.
YELLOW SEAL.—A light Spanish Wine of fair quality	17	8
EXTRA DRY PALE.—A light, natural, unblended Wine	22	0
PALE DINNER.—An excellent Wine for general use	24	0
VINO DE PASTO.—A good, genuine, Dinner Wine	27	0
OLD DRY.—Very superior, soft and dry	30	0
GOLDEN.—A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine	39	0
SUPERIOR FINO.—Old, pure, delicate, dry	25	0
MANZANILLA.—Very dry and pale	30	0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO.—Very old and choice	40	0

PORTS.

These are imported direct from Oporto, and are the sole produce of the Upper Douro, possessing all the fine characteristics of the wine grown in that district. Invalids and others suffering from the exhausting effects of the climate will find in these wines excellent recuperating properties.

	Quarts. Rs. a.	Pints. Rs. a
SUPERIOR OLD PORT.—This, our well-known "Invalid's Port," so generally prescribed and recommended by the medical profession, is a superior dessert wine; tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character	35 0	19 0
FINE OLD PORT.—Of good body and flavour; it is a wholesome, nutritious wine, thoroughly matured previous to being bottled	28 0	15 0
OLD PORT.—A rich and fruity wine, of moderate price	10 0	...

Our present holdings of both Sherries and Ports are exceptionally good, and will bear favourable comparison with wines at a much higher price.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NEW MUSIC.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

SONGS.

	Keys.	Authors.
Just the old way	F. G. A. B.	Behrend
Daffodil time	D. E. F.	Marzialo
Only youth is happy	C. D. F.	Molloy
An old Garden	G. A. B.	Hope Temple
Come to me	A. B. C. D.	Denza
Unless	A. B.	Caracciolo
The Young Brigade	C.	Jude
After Sundown..	G.	Theo. Bonheur
At Anchor	C.	Odoardo Barri
It came with the merry may love	E. F. A.	Paolo Tosti
Love that came too late..	B. C. D.	do.
My love and I	D. E. F.	do.
Marguerite	F. D.	Pinsuti
Someone's Sweet-heart	B. C. D.	do.

COMIC.

I haven't for a long time now	G.	Slade Murray.
As I walks along my beat	G.	Tom Bass.
There's bigger fools than me in the Army	G.	do.

INSTRUMENTAL.

Jubilee	Waltz	Coote.
Prés de Toi	do.	Waldteufel.
Neil d'amour	do.	do.
Douce Souvenance	do.	do.
After Sundown	do.	Bonheur.
Swinging	do.	Ed. Silva.
Ivy	do.	Fabian Rose.
My Sweet-heart's Schottische		
Jubilee Gavotte		Celian Kottaun

NEW MUSIC CONSTANTLY ARRIVING. CATALOGUES AND PRICE LISTS POST FREE.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

WHISKY.

SCOTCH.

	Per dozen. Rs.	a.
CARLTON, 11 years old, finest imported	41	8
Do. 5 years old, grand Whisky	37	8
GRAND OLD HIGHLAND	36	0
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S in square bottles	28	8
"SPECIAL RESERVE" Glenlivet	26	4
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, our own blend	25	12
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET	24	0

IRISH.

D. W. D., three Shamrocks	Rs. 29	8
Do. one Shamrock	" 27	4
FINE OLD, our own blend	" 25	12

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS.

JUST RECEIVED

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CONSIGNMENT OF OUR CELEBRATED

MODEL WATCHES FOR INDIA

(Generally known as F. L. and Co.'s Rs. 50 watches.)

THEY are now in stock in sizes for Ladies and Gentlemen, and may be obtained in either PLAIN, POLISHED, ENGINE TURNED and CHASED cases, open face, hunting and cut-hunting.

It is no rare occurrence in our establishments to hear persons say as follows when bringing one of these MODEL WATCHES for cleaning. "I have had this watch in use for the last 18 years, it has been the most wonderful timekeeper, and even now, though it is old, I would not part with it for what I paid."

We have continued to improve these watches where improvements was possible, and dare confidently assert that our new supply is of a still higher quality then the forme ones.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDERABAD.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
OPTICIANS, &c.

PRICE LIST OF BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES
OF MESSRS. MARCKS' OWN MAKE.

Single Temple Spectacles—Gold	30,	Silver	20,	Steel	10-0
Turnpin do.	36 "		25 "		10-0
Sporting or Billiard do.	40 "		25 "		10-0
Folders or Pince Nez do.	25	Tortoiseshell			16-0
Do. do.	Gilt	6 Steel			6-0
Neutral Tinted Globulars					5-0
Japanese Cap Eye Protectors					8-0
Stirrup Eye Protectors					8-0

Pamphlet and Price List of Dr. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOLE AGENT:

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE.

JEAN SIBADEY'S "CARTE BLANCHE."

A Light Wine of good quality, and very moderately priced.

Per dozen quarts.....Rs. 34 8 Cash, Rs. 37 8 Credit.
Per 2 dozen pints..... " 37 8 " " 40 8 "

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY

SUPERIOR FELT HATS.

FOR EVENING WEAR.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE the pleasure of informing their Local and Mofussil constituents of the arrival of their Felt Hats made Specially to their order, the Newest and most Approved Shapes. Extra light, and grease proof head Linings.

	Each Rs.
Black Stiff Felt, Low Round Crown	9-8
Black Stiff Felt, Medium Round Crown	9-8
Black Stiff Square, high crown, a Special Hat for tall Gentlemen	9-8
Drab Square Crown do. do.	9-8
Drab Stiff Felt, Low Round Crown	Cash.
Drab Stiff Felt, Medium Round Crown	Cash.
Brown Round Crown	Cash.

TWEED HATS, AND CAPS.

Tweed Hats, a large choice	Rs.	5 0
Tweed Caps Double Peaks	"	4 8
Tweed Caps Double Peaks, and Ear Flaps	"	4 8
Gents' Drab Terai Hats best quality	"	14 8
Gents' Fawn Do. Do.	"	14 8
Ladies Terai, Fawn, Navy, Brown	"	14 8

Hawke's Regulation, and Elwood's Helmets in great variety, Regulation Glengarries, Ladies and Children's Hats.

THORPE & CO.
RAMPART-ROW,
BOMBAY.

HOSIERS,
GLOVERS
SHIRT-MAKERS.

THE NEW

FIRE EXTINGUISHER

THE HARDEN "STAR"

HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHER,

PATENTED.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY PRACTICAL FIRE-EXTINGUISHING GRENADE.

Used in almost all the chief WAREHOUSES HOTELS, RAILWAY STATIONS MILLS, THEATRES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, etc., throughout England and America

The Grenade consists of a glass flask filled with a chemical fluid, which is not affected by climate or age, AND IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

The Fire-extinguishing properties lie in gases, which are evolved when the liquid comes in contact with flame. The contents of the Grenade vaporize immediately when thrown on or into the fire, destroying the oxygen in the neighbourhood of the fire, and therefore

COMBUSTION CANNOT EXIST.

Prices at Indian ports, Rs. 30 per doz. case.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR WHOLESALE QUANTITIES.

ALWAYS READY FOR USE. ALWAYS EFFECTIVE. NEVER GETS OUT OF ORDER. CHEAP AND CONVENIENT. CAN BE USED BY MAN, WOMAN, OR CHILD.

TO BE HAD FROM ALL MERCHANTS.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

JAS. CROWDER,
2, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY; 158, RADHA BAZAAR, CALCUTTA.
ALSO AT MADRAS, KURRACHEE, DELHI, AND RANGOON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ending 30th June 1886, of Rs. 15 per share, (Free of Indian Income Tax) has been declared and made payable on and after the 2 th September 1886, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register this day, the 11th September, 1886.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Broach, 11th September, 1886.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per s. s. CLAN McDONALD, arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.

The steamer's Surveyor, Captain MACAULAY will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds, the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 13th September, 1886.

DELHI & NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS, Co., Limited.

NOTICE.

AT a MEETING of the DIRECTORS of the above Company, held on the 6th instant, it was resolved that a SECOND CALL of Rs. 25 per share be made and that the same be paid on or before the 31st October 1886, at the registered Office of the Company.

Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on calls remaining unpaid after 1st October, 1886.

LANG, MOIR & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

39, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 14th September 1886.

BOMBAY UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

A GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Bombay Underwriters' Association will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday, 22nd instant, at 4-30 p. m., to transact the following business:—

I. To receive the report of the out-going Committee.

II. To confirm the nomination of the members of the new Committee for the year 1886-87, and to discuss any other questions that may be brought forward.

M. R. WYER,
Chairman.

Bombay, 15th September, 1886.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SIXTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Mofussil Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 18, Rampart Row, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of September at 3 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1886; and to sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

2. To elect Directors in place of Messrs. R. Gilbert and James Moore who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 19th September to 10th October, both days inclusive, during which period the books of the Company will be open for the inspection of shareholders.

By order of the Directors,
ARTHUR HUDSON,
Chief Agent.

Bombay, 14th September, 1886.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India. Petition for Probate of the will of NAMDEV NARU NAGVEKAR BHANDARI, late of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

RAMABAI, widow of the said deceased, the Executrix; according to the tenor of the will.. Applicant.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the ninth day of September in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-six, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar,
L. N. BANAJEE,
The 9th day of September 1886.
RAMABAI, widow, in person.

NOTICE is hereby given that Memon MAHOMED ALIMAHOMED, Memon SULEMAN ALIMAHOMED, Memon JAN MAHOMED AHMED and Memon ESMAEL SULEMAN, Memon HAJI IBRAHIM SULEMAN and Memon JAN MAHOMED AHMED on behalf of BOHMAN BAI, widow of HAJI contracted to SELL to Memon HAJI ISMAEL CASUM.

All that piece of Fazendari land or ground with a dwelling house standing thereon, situate in Cumbeyker Street, without the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes and rates under No. 41 also under Nos. 35 to 47 inclusive and under Nos. 279 and 281 and assessed in the books of the Fazendar under No. 66, and bounded on the east by a Public Mahalcore's gully or passage, on the west by the Cambayker Street aforesaid, on the north by a public passage, and on the south by the house belonging to Memon Esmail Habib's Munjia, and that before such sale was completed the said purchaser Memon Hajee Ismael Cassum contracted to sell the premises to Thucker Kessowjee Poonja.

All persons having any claim against the said premises by way of inheritance, sale, gift, mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to the undersigned in writing at their office No. 3, Green Street, Fort, within 14 days, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as having been waived.—Dated this 14th day of September, 1886.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Solicitors for the Purchaser, Thucker Kessowjee Poonja.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP.....£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over.....£1,500,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

READY FOR SALE.

GOLDSMITH'S SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.—A comedy edited for Indian Students with Notes and an Introduction; by N. Sir Nobat Bostisinha D. Chauhan, second edition, revised and enlarged.....Price 0 12

GOLDSMITH'S THE GOOD-NATURED MAN:—A comedy edited for Indian Students with Notes, a life of Goldsmith an Introduction and an Appendix; by R. M. Deshpande, B.A. second edition revised and enlarged. Price.....0 12

Apply to
RAMCHANDRA GOVINDA, Manager,
to Messrs. RADHABAI, Bookseller, Bombay.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 3,100 CAST IRON B SOCKETS, and 3,100 CAST IRON B SOLEPLATES for TELEGRAPH POSTS, will be received by the Chief Superintendent, Government Telegraph Store-yard, Alipore, Calcutta, up to 12 o'clock noon, THURSDAY, the 30th September, 1886, and will be submitted to, and decided on by the Director-General of Telegraphs.

2. The Director-General does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, or to give the whole order to any one firm.

3. Samples of the articles can be seen, and specifications and drawings can be had at the Office of the Chief Superintendent, Government Telegraphs, Bombay Division, Bombay.

R. C. LAUGHLIN,
Chief Superintendent of Stores.

THE MAHALAKHMI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's mill premises near Elphinstone Bridge, Mandevi, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th September 1886, at 3 p.m., for transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited balance sheet for the year ended 30th June 1886.

2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

4. To transact any other business which the chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Wednesday the 8th to Wednesday the 15th September, 1886, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GOPALDASS LILLADHER,
Secretary.

Bombay, 3rd September, 1886.

AUTHORISED

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

with number of Stand, &c.

Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

COMPOUNDERS WANTED SHARP. Apply TREACHER & Co., Byculla.

A RUSSIAN TEACHER wishes to find Scholars in this City or in Poona. Apply to M. Criouleansky, Bombay Hotel, Fort.

WANTED, a competent COMPOUNDER. Written applications to be sent to Dr. D. R. WADIA, at 4, Hummum Street, with copies of testimonials.

SMOKERS REQUISITES—Meerchaum Pipes, Briarwood Pipes, Cigar and Cigarette Tubes all in nice cases from a Manufacturer, prices exceptionally cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

ICES, ICES.—Four kinds daily, also Wines and Spirits and Mocha Coffee, of the best quality to be had only at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, No. 25, Churchgate Street.

WANTED, by a thoroughly experienced EUROPEAN NURSE, an engagement to go abroad. Australia or elsewhere, no objections, good as lor. Apply "No. P." care of *Bombay Gazette*. Highest references.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, near Prince's Dock, Two new excellent Billiard Tables, put up for the Lovers of the good Game. No two tables like them in whole of Bombay.

BOARD and LODGING at the ALEXANDRA HOTEL, near Prince's Dock. Lofty and Ventilated Rooms, for family and single gentlemen. Terms, Rs. 3 per diem. Separate arrangements by the month.

"NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS."—In Ecru, Coffee, Cream and White selected from a large quantity of the newest and prettiest Designs, 3 yards long and from Rs 2-8 to 3-12 per of pair. They are of wonderful value and sure to please. The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Bombay and Poona.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy rooms.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a beautifully situated BUNGALOW on Bandora Hill, for particulars apply to "A B C," care of this paper.

FOR SALE, A ROOMY BROUGHAM, circular front, newly done up. Arab horse 15-2, sound, and harness complete. Apply to Dr. ANDERSON, Tanna.

SPONGES.—HONEYCOMB (Hand and Bath), and Turkish finest quality and cheap. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING! WATERPROOF CLOTHING!! Strong and Durable. Moderately priced.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

SUNSHADES.—A large and really choice assortment just to hand, latest productions, Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 25 each BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, Two second-hand TENTS, about 12-3 by 12-0 in good condition, with Checks and Dhurries complete.—Apply "W. L. M." care of this paper.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, Practical Dressmaker and Milliner, 310, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £549,971-10-10 Stg.

ROYAL LIFE BRANCH.—Large reduction in rates for Life Assurance from 1st January, 1886. This will also apply to present Policy-holders.—THOS. H. MOORE, and Co., Agents.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE in INDIA and GOVERNMENT POLICY, as exemplified by the history of the Bombay harbour foreshore. Re. 14 postage, 1 anna.

FOR SALE.—A pair of horses, 14½, young mumeg grey, well matched, fast movers Believed to be sound. Rs. 1,000. Apply to "KEKLA," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

PHONETIC SHORTHAND, Pitman's Reporting Style thoroughly taught in 24 lessons. Apply, John Peters Certificated Teacher of Phonography (recently from Scotland), 2, Grant Buildings, Colaba.

"KRUG'S CHAMPAGNE."—Private Cuvee Extra Sec. Rs. 53 per dozen, or to buyers of over 5 dozen Rs. 50 per dozen, as used at the Yacht Club and sundry Messes. Apply THOS. H. MOORE and Co.

JUST RECEIVED FANCY TWEEDS, very cheap, Rs. 14-8 to Rs. 25 for a suit of neck coat and trow sers. An accurate fit is guaranteed.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., corner of Hummum and Meadows-street.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to inform the Public that he has a large assortment of Maccaroni, Vermicelli and Soup Paste, of different qualities, P. CASSANELLO, No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort.

WATERPROOFS! WATERPROOFS! !—Just unpacked a fresh batch of Ladies and Gentleman's Waterproof Coats, best selection. An early inspection solicited, AS TEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church Gate Street.

WANTED, Immediately,—By a gentleman (European) an APPOINTMENT as Accountant in a Mercantile Firm. Would not object to a berth in the Salt or Revenue Customs.—Address "Disheartened," care of this paper.

TO LET, the FIRST FLOOR premises opposite the Esplanade Hotel and next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, at present Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s Pianoforte Saloon, suitable as a dwelling house or office. Apply to MARCKS & Co., Limited.

LADIES' BEAUTIFUL FANS IN ALL COLOURS. Ladies' Companions, Portmonnaies, Purses, &c.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

WM. LANCASTER ACCRINGTON.
(J. Drewet, 27, Apollo-street, Bombay.)
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE IN INDIA.

MAKERS of the best Cotton Spinning and Weaving Machinery, including Looms, Folding Machines and Cloth Presses. Latest improvements! Most successful Patents! Greatest perfection in Cotton Machinery attained. Estimates, plans and particulars on application. The erection and completion of entire Mills undertaken.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any claims against the Estate of the late Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. BRYANT, 2nd D.C.O. Belooch Regiment, who died on the 6th instant, must communicate with the undersigned by the 30th September, after which date no claims can be entertained.

R. C. G. MAYNE, Captain,
2nd D.C.O. Belooch, Regt. President,
Committee of Adjustment.

Jacobabad, 27th August 1886.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, CAWNPORE.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, are now registering orders for TENTS for the ensuing Cold Season, and beg to draw attention to the following well-assorted Stock ready for immediate despatch.

Estimates for Tents not specified will be furnished on application.

SINGLE-POLED REGULATION TENTS.
Square and oblong in all sizes—from Rs. 445—Upwards.
DOUBLE-POLED REGULATION TENTS.
Square and oblong in all sizes—from Rs. 720—Upwards.
HILL TENTS.
10 feet square to 14 feet square—from Rs. 240—Upwards.
PECHOBAS.
8 feet square to 12 feet square—from Rs. 115—Upwards.
SWISS COTTAGE TENTS.
10 feet square to 16 feet square—from Rs. 285—Upwards.
KASHMIR TENTS.
In all sizes—from Rs. 140—Upwards.
SHAMIANAHS.
14 feet square to 24 feet square—from Rs. 235—Upwards.
RAOTIS.
13' by 12' to 16' by 16'—from Rs. 215—Upwards.
SLEEPING PALS.
10 feet square to 16 feet square—from Rs. 85—Upwards.
HILL PALS.
17' by 10' to 19' by 12'—from Rs. 100—Upwards.
OFFICE TENTS.
Various sizes—Rs. 70—Upwards.
"MULTUM IN PARVO" OR CABUL TENTS.
7 feet square to 10 feet square, with or without Bathroom—from Rs. 65—Upwards.
SHIKARI PALS.
8 feet square to 12 feet square—from Rs. 110—Upwards.
SERVANTS' PALS.
8 feet square to 16 feet square—from Rs. 35—Upwards.
POLICE PALS.
16' by 15'—Rs. 80—Upwards.
LASKAR PALS.
16 feet square—Rs. 85—Upwards.
SEPOYS' PALS.
32 feet by 16 feet—Rs. 145—Upwards.
NECESSARY TENTS.
4 feet square—Rs. 25—Upwards.
STABLES.
24' by 12' to 32' by 12'—from Rs. 150—Upwards.
NATIVE OFFICERS' TENTS.
Somewhat similar to the British Officers Cabul Tent—from Rs. 50—Upwards.—Cheaper if required.
DURBAR TENTS.
Of all sizes and of the best and most expensive material, fitted with Chandeliers and with heavily gilded mountings, &c., &c.
All prices up to Rs. 10,000.
All Applications to be made to
MANAGER & SECRETARY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder—

100 Tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes, in small lots to suit purchasers.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 16th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 95 Beach Road, Upper Colaba, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, handsome Cutch chairs, Hinks's patent kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, carpets, &c., the property of A. HUTCHISON, Esq. The same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast and coffee service, best plated cruet and pickle stands, biscuit box, hotwater vegetable dishes, ice pitcher, tea and coffee service, liquor stand, oval waiter, spoons and forks, fruit knives and forks, table cutlery, tea trays, handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood furniture, such as a teakwood square dining table, hanging punkah, sideboard, dumbwaiter, meatsafe, on stand, drawing-room, pier, oval, writing, side, dressing and wash-hand tables with or without marble tops, drawing-room sofas, round teapoys, chiffonier with mirror glass, hat and boot stands, drawingroom, easy, low, reclining, office, folding, and mallet pattern arm and without arm chairs, double screen, ornament stand, corner whatnots, a 8-stoppers harmonium, piano stool, iron and teakwood bedsteads complete, clothes press, wardrobe in 2 pieces, handsome mirror glass cupboard with chest of drawers, cheval and dressing glasses, reclining couch, tripod stand, dressing table with dressing glass, glass book case, baby's iron and teakwood cots, sewing press, handsome Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, table and hanging duplex lamps, clock, Brussells carpet, handsome oleographs, bath, dispense and cook room furniture, copper utensils, gentleman's saddle, tent, &c. &c.

The above is now in view.

The property of another gentleman.

AT 2 P. M.

1 Bareilly cart, brown leather harness in good order and grey Arab horse, which goes in saddle and harness.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd September, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 6, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood carved and plain household furniture, plated, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, China flower vases, lamps, patent single barrelled breech loading rifle in case by Westly Richard, &c., &c., the property of J. DAGLISH Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view 3 days before sale.

SALE of the machinery of the "Nerbudda Hind Flour Mill" at Duncan Road, opposite Two Tanks.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 94, Duncan Road.

The machinery, tools and plants of the "Nerbudda Hind Flour Mill," consisting of a horizontal high pressure engine, diameter of cylinder 11 in., stroke of 15 horse steel boiler, 16 feet long and 5 ft. 2in. in diameter by Ransom's, Sims and Jefferies Limited, of Ipswich, 2 ft. 48in. corn mills with frame, Eureka simiter and separating machine iron tanks, shafting, pullies, &c., the whole in good working order and nearly new.

The whole of the machinery will be sold in one lot, and can be inspected, and further information obtained from the undersigned a week before the day of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 25th September, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 3 Byculla Bridge next to the Scottish School, the valuable and handsome black wood and teakwood household furniture, plated ornaments and glassware, table ornaments, China flower vases, lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of J. J. BARRETT Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

A VERY DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.
SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BOMBAY.

On the days and at the hours undermentioned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the respective premises, the undermentioned landed properties. The property first described is situated in one of the busiest localities in Bombay, and the like of it, though much sought after by capitalists, is seldom offered for sale.

1. On MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., all that piece of land with the chawl and messuages standing thereon, situated on the south side of and fronting the Musjid Bunder Road, in the Mandvie registration sub-district, within the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,796 and 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 971, 1,050, 980, 1,252, 1,292, 1,292, 1,462 and 1,502, and Collector's new Nos. 6,703 6,722, 6,723, 7,008, 7,042, 7,043, 7,217, 7,257, (the chawls or messuages thereon being assessed by the Municipality to merely under No. 50) but now under Ward B No. 1,709 and 1,814; and bounded on the north by the said Musjid Bunder Cross Road, on the east by the Dariasthan Road, on the south partly by the property of Haron Waljee and Juths and partly by the property of Rustomjee Roopji, and on the west by Dungree Joe Souza Street, which said property was formerly occupied by tenants of Fazul Hubibhai, deceased, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan, and is now occupied by tenants of the Vendor Sonebai, widow, and executrix of the will of the said Fazul Hubi hai.

2. On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., all that piece of land (being part of land bearing No. 140 of pension and tax in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue) with the stable house standing thereon and at present bearing Ward B No. 1,485, situated on the west side of and fronting Chinch Bunder 2nd Row Road, in the Mandvie registration sub-district out-side the Fort, Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 2,5 square yards and 20 feet or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the house formerly of Rahimbhai Ebrahim but now of Rahimbhai Hubibai, on the east by the said Chinch Bunder 2nd Row Road, on the south by the house formerly belonging to Jafferbhai Molijeea, but now to Allarakhia Nathoo, and on the west by the Mahalcore passage there, belonging to the now describing property and the adjoining property in common. The now describing property was formerly in the occupation of the said Fazul Hubibhai and his tenants and is now in that of tenants of the vendor Sonebai, widow and executrix of the will of the said Fazul Hubibhai.

Further information may be obtained from Mr. Moreshvar Lakshimanji, attorney to the vendor, at his office, 48, Meadows Street, Fort.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1 D. B. C. F. B. L. gun case by Bland and Sons.
1 S. B. sporting snider Rifle by Do.
1 D. B. B. S. C. F. gun in leather bag.

Also Single and double barrelled muzzle loading guns and rifles and one revolver.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 15th September, 1886.

THE ALBERT GINNING COMPANY, Ld. BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 37-8-0 (Thirty seven and annas eight) per share being at the rate of 7½ per cent per annum for the year ending 30th June, 1886 (Free of Indian Income Tax) has been declared and made payable on and after the 15th September 1886, at the Office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, Broach or Bombay.

By Order
GREAVES COTTON AND Co.
Secretaries and Managers.

Broach, 11th September 1886.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' PIANOS, with the new tuning apparatus at London Prices Plus 15½ per cent., being cost of freight, etc., to Bombay.

Under special arrangements with the Manufacturers the Undersigned beg respectfully to bring to the notice of the Public that they are in a position to sell these Pianos—the most perfect Pianos constructed—at the above prices.

Illustrated Price Lists free on application.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY

NOTICE.
SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the MYROBALAN or HIRDA collection of the Southern Circle forests for the season 1886-87, which is estimated at:—

IN BELGAUM.

Khanapur Taluka	4,000
Belgaum Taluka	1,700
Total..	5,700
Khandies of 560 lbs each.	

IN KANARA.

Northern Division of Kanara	2,000
Central Division of Kanara	310
Southern Division of Kanara	2,120
Total..	4,430
Khandies of 560 lbs each.	

2. No offer under Rs. 8 per Khandi for the Kanara crop, if delivered at the Depots on the road sides in the forests, or Rs. 9 if delivered at the Kadra, Kumta, and Honawar Depots will be accepted.

3. The Khanapur and Belgaum Hirdas will only be delivered at the Depots in the forests; but no tender of less than Rs. 8 for the former and Rs. 10 for the latter will be accepted.

4. For further particulars and terms of sale apply to the undersigned between the date of this publication and the 12th of October, 1886.

W. PEYTON, Colonel,
Conservator of Forest, S. C.

Conservator's Office, Southern Circle, Camp Poona, 4th September, 1886.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* —*Medical Review.*

"Theonly preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St. London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SHAIK ABDOOLA DOCTOR'S STREET.

Asmabee .....Plaintiff.

vs.

Jeewabai Goolam Hoosein, and others .....Defendants.

Under directions from the Receiver in this suit, and pursuant to a judge's order dated the 19th day of July, 1886, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on MONDAY, the 20th September, 1886, sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m., on the premises the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, and premises standing thereon situate lying and being without the fort of Bombay, at Shaik Abdoola Doctor's Street, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 94, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2,753, containing by admeasurement 97 square yards be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the public passage, on or towards the west by the Shaik Abdoola Doctor's Street, on or towards the south by the moiety of a gully, and moiety belonging to Hyderally Moola Adumjee, on or towards the north by the property of Merwanjee Framjee Panday, and the said premises fronting on the western side of the Shaik Abdoola Doctor's Street, and formerly and are now occupied solely by the tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Co., and Solicitors, at their office, Rampart-row, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF PRICE & Co.'s EAU DE COLOGNE

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, behind the old *Bombay Gazette* Office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs in gilt frames, table and hanging Hink's patent duplex kerosine lamps, carpets, &c., the property of C. F. CHANCE, Esq. The same consists of a large variety of dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated ware, such as hotwater curry dishes, cruet and pickle stands, ice pitcher, salver, spoons and forks, cutlery, &c., handsome teak wood and blackwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, such as a set of dining table in 3 pieces, sideboard, dumb-waiter, whatnot, mallet pattern, arm and without arm chairs, handsome circular pier, side, oblong and writing tables, easy, folding, reclining long arm and drawing room chairs, conversation and half-backed couches, centre ottoman, chiffoniers, fancy corner whatnots, handsome Japanese and glass flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs, rich Persian carpets, handsome iron four post bedstead, dressing and washing tables with marble top, dressing glasses, clothes press, wardrobe in two pieces with mirror, bath tubs, commodes, meatsafe, &c.

The property is on view.

USUAL WEEKLY AUCTION SALE OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

As SATURDAY next, being a Public Holiday there will be no sale of horses and carriages on that day.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable bungalows known as "Riverside" and "David Cottage," near the G. I. P. Railway, Kirkee and Poona Stations,

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd, and FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., Madras time, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have been favoured with instructions to sell by Public Auction on their respective premises, the following very valuable bungalows:—

"Riverside," with household furniture will be sold in one lot on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, on the premises at 4 p.m. Madras time.

All that piece or parcel of land standing in Bhamboody, Taluka Haveli, Zilla Poona, being in the sub-district of Havili bearing No 60, containing by admeasurement about 6 acres and 35 goontas or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On the south by the inam land belonging to Dowojee Modiaa, on the east by the Mula River, on the west by the road leading from the Sangam to Kirkee, dividing the land hereby conveyed from the field belonging to Hammanta Bhyenu, and on the north partly by the old road leading to Kirkee and partly by a nala, and the said piece of land from the lands belonging to the Bombay Contract and Building Company, which said land and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., together with the whole of the household furniture, as per list.

"David Cottage" on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, on the premises, at 4 p.m., Madras time.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate near the city of Poona in the Haveli sub-district, being in length from north and south on the east side 538 feet, and on the west side 420 feet, and in breadth from east to west on the front or north side thereof 178 feet, and in the rear on the south side thereof 360 feet, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by the compound wall running between the said premises hereby intended to be conveyed, on the west by the railway bridge of the G. I. P. railway, and on the north by the Sirkar's (Government) road, and on the south by G. I. P. Railway, and which said piece or parcel of land or ground and premises bears the Survey Nos. 34 and 35, and also bears the revenue No. 85, and is registered in the Court of Adawiut of Poona, and are now in the occupation of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co.'s tenant.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and list of the furniture, application may be made to the undersigned or to Mr. Pestonjee Bomanjee, Sassoon's Agent, Poona.

N. B.—The above bungalows are open for the inspection of intending purchasers every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, prior to the day of sale, between the hours of 5-30 and 7 p.m., Madras time.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at part flow opposite Watson's Hotel the valuable and handsome black wood and teakwood French polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures in gilt frame, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, handsome Hink's patent duplex table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., &c., the property of ALFRED MURCOTT, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On a day to be fixed hereafter Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Heaton Mount" Bandora Hill, near H. H. Aga Khan's bungalow, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished, plain and richly carved household furniture, best electroplated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, handsome, China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, handsome Hink's patent duplex hanging and table kerosine lamps, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, first-rate oleographs and pictures in rich gilt frame, &c., &c., the property of J. L. GREAVES, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 15th September, 1886.

FOR SALE, IN STOCK, HORIZONTAL ENGINE fitted with Tangyes Patent Governor and Expansion Valves and Pumps, from 3 to 10 N. H. P., Lathes, Pumps, Steam Hammer, Centrifugal Pumps, Rolled Shafting, Pullies, Drums 4, 5, and 6 feet dia., Boring Machine, Boilers, Donkey Pumps, Anvils, Swage Blocks, and all classes of Cotton Spinning Machinery, Five ton and 20 ton Crab Winches, French Burr stones, and Frames, &c.

T. SUGDEN, 45, New Foras-road, Byculla.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary aching of protracted disease invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera or Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself,

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, H. M.'s 24th Regt. N. I., Apollo Bunder, at 6-15 p.m.
Lecture on Petroleum, Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, 3-30 p.m.
Criminal Session, 10 a.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived, on the 13th:—Verona (s), from London. Yesterday:—Sirdhana (s), from Calcutta; and Satara (s), Busareh.
VESSEL SAILED:—The following vessel sailed yesterday:—Malwa (s), for Marseilles.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Verona entered on the 13th, and s.s. Dragoman on the 14th inst.

FAIR.—The annual Khoja Hussain Sha Peer fair will be held on the 17th instant, at the Mahim Bazaar Road, and will continue for three successive days.

RECOVERY OF LOST CURRENCY NOTES.—The currency notes of the collective value of Rs. 1,520, reported to have been lost on the 3rd instant, by Motilal Sarundar, somewhere near by the Mercantile Bank, have been found by a Parsee named Bomonjee Nuserwanjee, who returned them to the owner and received a reward of Rs. 300 for his honesty.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Francis Saldanha, a Goanese cook in the service of Mr. James Broadbent, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a currency note of Rs. 100, the property of his master on Monday last. The accused was arrested by the police on suspicion, and the currency note was subsequently found concealed in the kitchen. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT.—Succaram Ittoo was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a gold neck ornament valued Rs. 400, the property of Doorgee, woman, from her residence at Bapty Road on the 30th ultimo. He was arrested at Rutnagherry and the gold neck ornament was recovered from a Marwarree to whom the accused had sold it before leaving Bombay. He was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of H. M.'s 24th Regt. N. I., at the Apollo Bunder, at 6-15 this evening:—

March	Unter Cameraden
Gavotte	Stella
Valse	Chautilly
Selection	H. M. S. Pinafore
Valse	La Plus Belle
Galop	Iris
	Faust.
	Kappy.
	Waldteufel.
	Sullivan.
	Waldteufel.
	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DROWNED.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Arthur Road on the body of a female child, aged 15 months, named Munjoollee. Deceased was the daughter of Nagoojee, employed at the Gordon Mill as a muccadum of labourers. On Monday, the child, while playing near an open drain containing 2 feet of water, fell in unperceived and was drowned. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.—Another inquest was held yesterday at Dharavie on the body of a Hindu lad named Aba Tookaram, aged 8 years. Deceased, while bathing in a quarry hole at that locality, got beyond his depth and was drowned. A similar verdict was recorded.

IMPROVEMENTS AT KARACHI.—We are very glad to hear of the safe arrival in this Port of the s. s. August with the iron work material of the two-Ship Wharf now in course of construction at Kiamari. This will enable the work to be pushed on rapidly. The same steamer brings materials for another sailing Hopper Barge, which will be of great use in the Harbour for dredging work. We are glad to hear that sanction for the construction of another three-Ship Wharf in continuation of that now being built, is expected very shortly. Material progress in the means for facilitating the embarkation and debarkation of stores and cargoes at this Port is now growing rapidly.—*Sind Gazette.*

THE THEFT OF DIAMONDS.—Hurry Mootarau Muttay, a Baboo jeweller, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing two diamonds valued Rs. 1,500 from the dwelling house of Choonilal Baboo, a dealer in diamonds, &c., residing at Kalbadevie Road. The accused arived from the Bengal Presidency about 20 days ago, and took up his residence at the house of the complainant. He left his premises on Saturday last, and soon after his departure the complainant missed the diamonds in question from an open drawer. He immediately reported the matter to the police and wired to the Bhosawul Police authorities, to search the boxes of the accused for the diamonds when the train arrived there. The jewels were found in his possession, when he was arrested, and sent back to Bombay. He was convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

ACCIDENT TO A POST VAN.—On Monday afternoon, about half past 1 o'clock, Rowjee Luximon, whilst driving the Post Delivery Van No. 5 along the Kalbadevie Road from the Dhobie Talao Branch Post Office, the horse attached to the van became restive and bolted. The driver in endeavouring to pull up the horse had the reins carried away, and the horse bolted off at a furious pace. Turning into Agiary Street, Kalbadevie, it ran against a Borah's shop on that road, and fell, one of the wheels of the van got adrift, and the shafts broke. The driver Rowjee was thrown off his seat to the road and severely injured his head. The horse was also somewhat seriously injured about the neck, just below the right ear. Rowjee was at once removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he is at present lying under treatment.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s.s. Dragoman, in the Prince's Dock this evening at half-past seven o'clock. Captain, officers, engineers, firemen, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Malwa Captain G. W. Atkinson, sailed yesterday for Marseilles with the Europe Mails and the following additional passengers:—

For London.—Lieut.-Col. Hornby, Mr. Slaley C.S., Mr. Thomas Banks, Mr. Schmitten,
For Marseilles.—Col. Rowlandson.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, the trial of the following case was resumed before Mr. Justice Jardine and the same common jury:—

EXTORTION BY RAILWAY POLICEMEN.

Jugmohansing Doorgasing, Sakharam Arjoon, and Hyder Socleman, police constables employed in the B. B. and C. I. Railway police, were charged—the first prisoner with extortion and attempting to commit extortion, the second with abetment of the offence of extortion, and the third with abetment and also with an attempt to commit extortion. Mr. Anderson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Russell for the prisoner. Some additional witnesses were examined for the prosecution, after which Mr. Anderson summed up the evidence called by him, submitting that it had not been shaken in a single material particular.

Mr. Russell, in addressing the jury for the defence, referred to discrepancies and contradictions as to details in the evidence, and submitted that the charges could not be sustained. Especially was this the case in reference to the second and the third prisoners, who had not been clearly identified with the offences. The prosecution had merely jumbled up the alleged acts of the three prisoners, which, the learned counsel said, could not be allowed to be done. The complainant had given a colouring to his story since he was examined before the magistrate. He had considerably improved upon what he then said with regard to the latter two prisoners, and the jury were asked to receive all his allegations with great suspicion.

His lordship having summed up, the jury retired to their room for consultation and returned in a quarter of an hour with a verdict of guilty against the first prisoner of extortion in respect of Rs. 30, and against the second and third prisoners of aiding and abetting extortion by the first prisoner. His lordship said the offence was a very serious one; and sentenced the first prisoner to rigorous imprisonment for two years, and the second and third for eighteen months each.

The following case was tried before his lordship and another common jury:—

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.

Balloo Mahadoo was charged with theft of currency notes of the value of Rs. 80, the property of Mathew John Barretto, a dealer in salt, living at Matoonga, and Kessoo Easoo, with aiding and abetting the commission of the theft. On the morning of the 27th July last, the prosecutor travelled in a third-class railway carriage from Byculla to Dadur station, the prisoners being his fellow-travellers. He had in his waistcoat pocket Rs. 80 in currency notes and Rs. 7-4 worth of copper change tied up in a handkerchief. Prisoners waylaid him after he got down at the Dadur station, and while the second struck with his stick upon the complainant's umbrella, the first prisoner tried to remove the notes from his pocket. Complainant prevented the latter from taking the notes by clapping his own hand down upon the prisoners. An alarm was raised; and the prisoners were arrested.

After a short consultation, the jury found the first prisoner guilty of an attempt to commit theft, and the second of aiding and abetting. They were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months each. The Court adjourned at 6-20 p.m. until this (Wednesday) morning.

ALLEGED HOSPITAL MISMANAGEMENT IN BOMBAY.

AN inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the Cama Hospital on the body of Margaret Louisa Couzens, aged 27 years. Deceased on the 31st ultimo give birth to a child. On the seventh day she showed symptoms of sore throat and had diarrhœa, on the 11th instant she complained of stiffness in her jaws, subsequently on that date she was admitted into the Cama Hospital where she died at 4-20 p.m. on Monday. The following evidence was taken before the coroner:—

Charles Henry Couzens stated.—I was a railway employe, but am at present unemployed. I have been 11 months out of employment. I live at Camateepoora. I have seen the body, and identify it. Deceased was my wife. Her age was 27, and I had been married to her for 5 years. There were three children, the issue of our marriage; only one is now alive. Deceased always enjoyed good health, until her last confinement, which took place on the 31st of last month. She was delivered of a full-timed healthy child. The seventh day after her confinement she suffered from sore-throat and diarrhœa. On the 11th instant I took her to the European General Hospital, because she complained of a pain and stiffness in her jaws, and of a difficulty in swallowing. I reached the hospital at 8-30 a. m. I waited there for half-an-hour to see Dr. Baker. When I saw him he said there was no room in the hospital, and desired me to take my wife to the Cama Hospital. I brought her direct to the Cama Hospital, reaching there at about 9 a.m. I had to wait for half-an-hour before I could see anybody, and then I saw a peon. I told him I had brought a person very ill, and wanted her to be admitted. I said I wanted to see the doctor. He brought a Portuguese, who is here present named Louis Antone Pereira. I told him my wife was very ill, and Dr. Baker had told me to bring her to the Cama Hospital and have her admitted at once. He told me that the lady superintendent was at breakfast and I would have to wait about half-an-hour. He said I could not get my wife admitted without taking her to the Jaffer Sulleiman Dispensary, and bringing an order from Dr. Pechey. I took my wife there at once. I arrived there between half-past nine and ten o'clock, I asked the peon to allow me to go upstairs to see Dr. Pechey. He said there were no orders to admit me. I begged of him three or four times to let me up, as the patient was very sick. He went upstairs and brought down a dark girl of 14 or 15 years of age, whose name I do not know. I took her to the victoria in which I had brought my wife, and showed hes deceased. She did not come back until after a quarter of an hour, when I had sent up a message by the peon. She brought me a message from Dr. Pechey, stating that it was too late; that my wife could not be admitted to the hospital that day; and that I was to bring her to the dispensary the next day. I told her the case was very serious, and asked to explain to Dr. Pechey that the deceased was very ill; that she must be admitted, and that a case like this should not be refused. She went upstairs and brought me back the same message. Consequently, I had to take the deceased home. The next morning I again placed the deceased in a victoria, and took her to the Jaffer Sulleiman Dispensary. I reached there about half-past six o'clock. The compounder on duty there told me that as it was Sunday the dispensary was closed, and that I would not be able to see Dr. Pechey until Monday morning. I again took my wife home. Yesterday I placed her in a dhooly, as she was too ill to sit up in a victoria, and took her to the Jaffer Sulleiman Dispensary, which I reached at 5 minutes to 7. Dr. Pechey was not there, I waited until a little after 9 a.m., when the same girl whom I had previously seen come to me. I told her that I wanted the deceased admitted into the hospital. She went upstairs and returned saying that Dr. Pechey wanted me to bring the patient upstairs. I said she was too weak to go upstairs, but if allowed I would come upstairs and explain the case. A few minutes afterwards the girl came down with a ticket of admission into the hospital; and I took my wife to the Cama Hospital, and left her there. She was very ill when I left her in the hospital. She was conscious, but her jaws were closed. I went home, intending to come back in the evening, but was too tired to do so. At 10-30 last night I received a message that my wife died in the hospital. I came here this morning and saw the corpse in the hospital deadhouse. I took the deceased to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital on the 8th instant, when her illness first began. She was admitted and remained there a few hours, when I brought her home because she objected to remain in a hospital with natives. I tried to persuade her to remain there, but she would not. She got some medicine in the hospital, and nourishment was ordered to be given to her at 4 p. m.

To the jury:—No doctor treated the deceased in my house. I did not send for a doctor to attend on my wife because I am out of employment. I am supported by the Girgaum Mission charity funds. Mr. Squires did not know of the illness of my wife. I did not send up a written message to Dr. Pechey because I thought the young lady would deliver the message that I gave her, which was that my wife was very sick. I got got some pills for my wife from the Reverend Mr. Lateward on the day I brought her from the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital. Deceased took liquid food during her illness.

Dr. Mary Edith Pechey deposed:—I am Senior Honorary Physician in charge of the Cama Hospital, and live at Cumballa Hill. Yesterday morning at about 8-30 I went to the Jaffer Sulleiman Dispensary. Immediately on taking my seat the young girl who acts as registrar told me that there was a European patient downstairs who was too ill, to come upstairs. I said "she had then better go to the hospital, and asked if she was willing to do so." The registrar replied "Yes," and I wrote an admission card, and told the girl to tell the patient to lose no time in going to the hospital. I did not see her, as I knew Dr. Ellaby was at the Cama Hospital, and would see her as soon as she went there. I came to the Cama Hospital after the dispensary work was over; that was about 11-15 or 11-30 a.m. I then saw the deceased at once with Dr. Ellaby. She was suffering from tetanus. She was conscious, and answered questions. Her body was greatly emaciated, and she was apparently in a moribund condition. She stated that two days after her confinement her jaws had become stiff. She gradually sank, and died at 4-20 p.m. yesterday. I attribute the tetanus to her confinement. There was no evidence of maltreatment during the confinement. I am of opinion that the cause of death was trannatic tetanus following upon parturition. I was not at the Jaffer Sulleiman Dispensary on the 11th instant. Dr. Ellaby did the work there on that day. The orders for admission into the Cama Hospital are verbal orders, given by myself. These orders are: "Any patient applying for admission is to see the lady superintendent at once. She reports to Dr. Ellaby, who live over the Money School, and Dr. Ellaby has the power to admit the patient. The lady superintendent has the power to admit a patient at any time, day or night." This rule applies to all cases. If the deceased was refused admission into the hospital, it was against the rule. There was one vacant bed in the hospital on the 11th instant, but even if there was no vacant bed I would admit an urgent case. Dr. Ellaby has the power to grant orders for admission into the Cama Hospital when she is officiating in the Jaffer Sulleiman Dispensary. I heard nothing about the deceased until yesterday morning, and have not heard until to-day that she was refused admission into the Cama Hospital. I inquired of Dr. Ellaby and the lady superintendent about the deceased having been refused admission. Dr. Ellaby said that no application had been made to her, and the lady superintendent said the same.

The Reverend Henry Edward Groves Lateward said.—I am a missionary of the Soociety for the Propagation of the Gospel, and live at Camateepoora. I knew the deceased since January last. She was one of the congregation. I knew of her approching confinement; and urged her going into hospital before confinement, but she refused. I was imformed on the 4th instant that she had been confined four days previously. I was asked to come and see her at once as she was very ill and I went. I found her complaining of severe pains in her stomach. I gave her two of Kirby's pills containing camphor, hops, and henbane which soon gave her relief. I also provided her with food. Late on the evening of the 5th isntant, I was summoned to the house to baptize the child, which died the next day. I continued to urge her to go into hospital. On the morning of the 11th instant, about 11 o'clock, her husband came to see me with her in a victoria, and asked me to pay the fare, as he had no money. He said he had returned from the Cama Hospital as she had been refused admission because it was past 8 o'clock, and he had been told to return to the Jaffer Sulleiman Dispensary for an admission order the next morning. On the evening of the same day I gave him a rupee to pay for a palkee to take his wife the next morning. The following day, about 9 a. m., he came to me and said that his wife could not be attended to at the Jaffer Sulleiman Dispensary, as it was Sunday. I told him to go to Dr. Pechey's bungalow at once. But as his wife had slept well the previous night and could take food, he thought it unnecessary. That night I gave him another rupee to take his wife to hospital the following morning. The next evening, at 6-30 o'clock, he brought his wife to my house in a palkee, and told me her jaws were fixed. I told him I did dot know what to do, but advised him to go to hospital as quickly as possible. This morning I heard of the death of the deceased.

The inquest was adjourned until 8 p. m., to-day.

A COLLISION IN HARBOUR.

YESTERDAY at the Small Causes Court, before Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge, Mr. John William Eno, the Master of the s.s. Inchbarva, sought to recover from the B. B. & C. I. Company and others the sum of Rs. 700, as damages sustained to the plaintiff's steamer in Bombay Harbour by the negligent navigation and management of a lighter No. 4230, belonging to the second defendant named Gellabhoy Khanbhoy, and Rs. 45 as surveyor's charges. Mr. Brown of Messrs. Hore, Conroy and Brown appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Payne of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani for the second and third defendants. The Railway Company was not represented, as they had transferred their defence to the other two defendants. The Railway Company were the charterers and consignees of the cargo, while the third defendant, Mohunlal Bechurdass, was a contractor. It appears that at about 6-45 a.m. on the 18th ultimo the lighter, which was then lying astern of the steamer, hailed up to come alongside of the vessel and take in cargo, but was so negligently managed by those on board that it was allowed to drift under the port quarter of the steamer and to strike the vessel with her stern, thus damaging at least two plates, one of which was broken, besides starting several rivets. The case on behalf of the second and third defendants was, that there was contributory negligence on the part of the officers of the steamer as admitted by them, and that the accident was inevitable as the weather on that day was stormy. The defendants also denied the damages claimed by the plaintiff. His honour, in disposing of the case, said that the defendants had no evidence to prove the points raised in their defence, and gave a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 732, and court costs, plus Rs. 51 as professional costs.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

MR. Dosabhoy Framji presided yesterday at the meeting of the Town Council. The members present were:—Captain Morland, Colonel Portman, Drs. Waters and Cowasji Hormusji, Messrs. V. N. Mandlik, R. N. Khote, Nanabhoy Byramji Jeejeebhoy, R. M. Sayani, and M. N. Banaji.

A NEW BURIAL GROUND.

The Council resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction the sale to Mr. Gosia Mitha, of 2,500 square yards of ground at Haines Road, at the rate of 5 annas and 4 pies per square yard, for the purpose of providing a burial ground for the Surti community.

THE ACTING MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

The Municipal Commissioner forwarded copy of Government Resolution, General Department, dated 31st August, appointing Mr. F. L. Charles, C.S., to act as Municipal Commissioner, during the absence of Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, on a salary of Rs. 2,500 per mensem.

THE BHUNDARWADA RESERVOIR.

A letter was read from the Municipal Commissioner, reporting the final cost of the drainage works, provided for out of the 17 lakhs loan of the Bhundarwada reservoir and pipe distribution, in connection therewith, of the Queen's road sewer works, and of the several water works, included in the recent sanitary works loan, and proposing certain adjustments from savings in some heads to meet excesses on others.

Dr. Waters asked if it was a fact that the leak in the reservoir was so serious as to make it practically useless.

The Municipal Commissioner said he was informed that as a matter of fact all reservoirs leaked more or less. The leak referred to by Dr. Waters was not from masonry but from the bursting of a pipe.

There was no other business of public interest.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 9th instant:—

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 6th September, stating that the town duty on kerosine oil comes into force on 1st October, and asking sanction to the employment of the following staff:—1 Gate-keeper on Rs. 40 per mensem; 1 gate-keeper on Rs. 30 per mensem; 2 peons at Rs. 10 each per mensem, or Rs. 20 for both; total Rs. 90 per mensem. He refers to his letter dated 15th February, in which he estimates that the amount of town duty to be collected from kerosine oil is Rs. 1,25,000 per annum, the commission on which to be paid to the Trustees is Rs. 3,750 per annum. Resolution sanctioned.

Read letter from Mr. J. A. McConnochie, London, dated 20th August, reporting that he received 5 tenders for the twin-screw hopper dipper barge as follows, the amounts being for the barge complete, fitted with dredging cranes, and fitted as a tug, but without the fire-engine—

	Delivered at Bombay.
1. Messrs. D. J. Dunlop and Co., Port Glassgow	£11,180
2. Messrs. Simons and Co., Renfrew	£11,880
3. Sir W. G. Armstrong Mitchell and Co., New Castle	£12,800
4. Messrs. J. and G. Rennie, London	£13,500
5. The Fairfield Ship-building and Engineering Co., Ld., (the Builders of Trustees' present hopper barges	£14,555

Mr. McConnochie states that as Messrs. Dunlop and Co. undertake to deliver the barge in the Clyde ready for sea on 1st February 1887, he has accepted their tender under the power vested in him by Trustees' Resolution No. 295 of 10th June 1886. He states that Messrs. Dunlop's quotation *extra* for the fire-engine is £795, and he enquires whether the Trustees decide to have the fire-engine.

Read semi-official letter from the Port Officer, dated 9th September, recommending that the additional fire service be provided and that the new dredger should be fitted to work effectively four deliveries with 3" hoses and have a suction fitted for pumping water out of vessels; also that if the pressure on her boilers is to be 100 lbs. or more, and will admit of a steam jet fire service being attached, of say, three jets with the necessary piping and flexible hose, &c., that she should be supplied with this arrangement also.

Resolution.—Mr. McConnochie should be informed that the fire-engine should be supplied at an extra cost of £795, Captain Morland's suggestions being adopted if practicable.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Letter from Dock Superintendent, dated 31st August, forwarding application from Mr. Bomanjee Eduljee Wookerjee, for permission to work as a stevedore at Prince's Dock.

Note.—It is proposed to grant the necessary licence.

Statement showing that Rs. 972 were collected by the Traffic Department on behalf of the Municipality as toll on carts at Mahim and Sion causeways between 2nd and 31st August.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 7th Sept. 1886.	For week ending 7th Sept. 1885.
Vessels piloted into harbour	15	26
" " out of "	20	20
" transported	4	4
" attended to	4	2

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 6th Sept. 1886.	For week ending 6th Sep. 1885.
Vessels entered	6	8
" left	8	8
" remaining in Dock	9	13

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE MADHAV BAUGH MEETING.

IF the promoters of the Madhav Baugh meeting are wise, they ought to bear their defeat with equanimity. We would ask them to read, study, and inwardly digest the suggestive article that appeared in Tuesday's *Bombay Gazette*, where a few wholesome truths are preached to them. The days of "barren negation and obstruction" are gone, and he cannot lead people well whom by want of discretion he has misled. One of the apologists of the promoters of the meeting recommends a truce between the two parties—a sure sign that the said promoters are feeling that they have miscalculated intelligent public opinion, deceived themselves, and are now beginning to cry "Peccavi."—*Indu Prakash.*

GRAEFENBERG PILLS.

Sold by COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.

Price—As. 10.

These PILLS act with great mildness and may be taken at any time with benefit.

They cure all forms of Malarial Diseases and Fevers, and should be used to stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action. They are invaluable for Headache, Biliousness and Bowel Complaints.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following is a summary of the report of the Administration of the Bombay Port Trust for the year ending 31st March:—

The estimated and the actual revenue for the year 1885-86 compare as follows:—

	Estimated. Rs.	Actual. Rs.
Revenue	37,44,700	43,16,080
Expenditure, including interest on debt	37,37,237	37,42,414
Surplus	7,463	5,73,666

The amount spent upon those new works which Government and the Trustees authorised to be met from the sinking fund, Rs. 49,683-2-6, has been included in the revenue expenditure. The balance of the allotment to the sinking fund for the year, *viz.*, Rs. 50,316-13-6, must be deducted from the surplus revenue and paid to Government towards liquidation of capital debt. The balance of revenue then remaining for the year will be (Rs. 5,73,666—50,317=) Rs. 5,23,349. Government has sanctioned the investment of previous years' balances (Rs. 7,73,594-4-5), and an application for permission to invest the surplus of 1885-86 has now been made. The Trustees' "Reserve Fund" will then stand at Rs. 12,96,944, and their position, both with reference to the reductions recently made in rates (aggregating 4½ lakhs per annum) and with reference to the dock extension should be sufficiently strong. So soon as the dock extension, is completed, the Trustees will have to pay interest on the cost, 94 lakhs, at a rate which is not yet known, and they will also have to provide a sinking fund of 1 per cent. per annum to liquidate the debt. It is hardly to be expected that the new dock will from the very first pay its way; hence the need for a substantial reserve fund to prevent a sudden enhancement of rates. The aggregate number of square-rigged vessels entering the port is much the same as in the previous year, being 1,168 against 1,165 in 1884-85, but that the tonnage has somewhat increased, being 1,495,516 against 1,465,465. For steamers the average has been 1,310 tons against 1,301 tons in the previous, year and for sailing ships 962 tons against 823 in 1884-85. There has been a falling-off both in the number and tonnage of country craft; but with a decreased import of cotton from the coast, 3,58,813 bales against 5,53,386 bales in 1884-85, this will not cause surprise.

The following are the chief items of revenue for the past year:—Wharfage Fees at Bunders, Rs. 8,31,749; Ground Rents, Rs. 4,70,630; Shed and Godown Rents, Rs. 2,45,613; Basin Rents and Hard Fees, Rs. 65,933; Railway Sidings, Rs. 20,237; Toll on Troops (exclusive of special charge when troops are passed through Prince's Dock), Rs. 69,675; Apollo Bonded Warehouses, Rs. 27,461; Dock Warehouses, Rs. 1,05,367; Revenue from other sources collected by the Traffic Manager, Rs. 46,723; Prince's Dock, 19,82,666; Interest and Miscellaneous Revenue, Rs. 35,164; Port Dues and other Port Department Revenue, Rs. 2,14,664; Pilotage, Rs. 2,00,198; Rs. 43,16,080.

The following figures show the fluctuations in the quantity of the traffic at the warfs and dock:—

IMPORTS.

	1884-85.	1885-86.	Increase.	Decrease.
AT BUNDERS—				
Tons	1,197,882	1,173,210	...	24,672
Packages	1,621,817	1,594,315	...	27,502
AT DOCK—				
Tons	221,432	310,848	89,416	...
Packages	995,670	1,092,126	96,456	...

EXPORTS.

	1884-85.	1885-86.	Increase.	Decrease.
AT BUNDERS—				
Tons	478,716	566,554	87,838	...
Packages	1,338,864	1,371,882	33,018	...
AT DOCK—				
Tons	726,089	797,052	70,963	...
Packages	1,231,076	1,215,630	...	15,446

Amongst the imports, Piece-goods, Kerosine oil, Coal, and Timber show a large increase, while in the exports, Grain and Seeds, Twist and Yarn, Coal and Kerosine oil, are well above the figures of last year. On the other hand, the import of Iron and Machinery, Cotton and Sugar, exhibits a falling-off; and in the export, Cotton alone is 172,584 bales behind last year. It is in some respects to be regretted that the Trustees' year does not coincide with the natural season for exports, but arbitrarily divides a season in two on 31st March: in this way the exports of Wheat, Seeds, and Cotton belonging to part of two seasons are included in the returns, and no comparison with the ordinary trade statistics can be made.

The following is a statement of the wharfage fees received at the various properties of the Trust during the past year: Sassoon Dock, Rs. 10,309; Colaba Bunders, Rs. 46,194; Apollo Reclamation, Rs. 9,921; Apollo Bunder, Rs. 3,723; Custom House Bunder, 37,069; Mody Bay Estate, Rs. 41,472; Elphinstone Estate, exclusive of Prince's Dock, Rs. 5,30,558; Mazagon Pier, Rs. 516; Kassara Bunder, Rs. 6,990; Mazagon Reclamation, Rs. 91,704; Tank Bunder, Rs. 21,454; Frere Land Reclamation, Rs. 20,658; Sewree Bunders, Rs. 5,175; Powder Magazine, Rs. 958; Mahim Bunder, Rs. 2,342; Chowpatty Bunder, Rs. 2,616; total Rs. 8,31,749. The Prince's Dock is omitted, as the wharfage fees have been merged in the landing and shipping charges.

The ground rents, including the extra fees levied on goods left on the wharfs beyond the number of free days allowed, amount to Rs. 4,70,630 against Rs. 4,66,852 in 1884-85. Of the total amount received for rents in 1885-86, Rs. 1,986,886 was on account of land leased, and the balance, Rs. 2,71,774, on account of land occupied for the temporary storage of goods. On 31st March 1885, 200,084 square yards of the Trustees' land were let on lease, and on 31st March 1886, 239,198 6-8 square wards, of which 135,086 8-9 square yards are one Elphinstone Estate. It is gratifying to observe that the land on Elphinstone Estate is again being enquired after, and that the rents fixed by the Trustees are now being accepted by lessees. The largest area leased during the year to a single tenant was 8,129 square yards on Wellington Reclamation to Sirdar Dilher Jung, C.I.E.; the whole of the Wellington Reclamation has now been let on lease.

The rents derived from the Godowns on the various properties (exclusive of the Dock and Apollo-Warehouses, where the charge is made upon the goods) amounted to Rs. 1,89,418 against Rs. 2,07,116 received in the previous year. The receipts from "Sheds" on the other hand have increased from Rs. 48,218 in 1884-85 to Rs. 56,196 in 1885-86. Cranage fees at the bunders fell off from Rs. 7,507 in 1884-85 to Rs. 4,488 in 1885-86 owing to the closing of Nicol, Musjid, and part of Carnac Bunders. The receipts from the Apollo Bonded Warehouse have risen from Rs. 14,156 to Rs. 27,460.

The business done at Prince's Dock warehouses is also satisfactory, the revenue having increased from Rs. 97,281 to Rs. 1,05,367.

The land warehouses and bunders of the Trust (as distinct from the dock) are under supervision of the Traffic Manager, and the revenue earned from the properties under his care and the expenditure incurred on the same have been—

Revenue, excluding dock wharfage fee, Rs. 18,83,388;
Expenditure, excluding interest on capital debt and share of general charges, Rs. 5,26,593; Total 13,58,795,

The following statement is as usual given of the results obtained from the foreshore properties purchased since 1879:—

	Price.	Receipts.	Cost of establishment and repairs.	Balance.
		1885-86.	1885-86.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sassoon Dock	20,00,000	1,15,225	6,707	1,08,518
Colaba Bunders	22,75,000	52,927	4,782	47,915
Mazagon Reclamation	18,00,000	1,49,684	33,569	1,16,115
Frere Reclamation	8,00,000	46,741	76,952 (*loss*)	30,211
Esmail Hubib's Bunder	56,400	2,721	945	1,776
Jackeria Bunder	3,13,608	5,943	1,947	3,996

These returns do not include any portion of the expense of maintaining the Traffic Manager's Office, or of the amount spent upon General charges or for Municipal taxes, so that the figures do little more than show the relative position of the properties to each other. The receipts at Sassoon Dock have been swelled by the large number of troops shipped at the dock, for whom the Trustees get Re. 1 per head. The expenditure on Frere Reclamation, in widening canals, &c., was quite exceptional, and accounts for the loss which is shown. Jackeria Bunder was only taken over on 26th May, and the return from it as yet is very poor.

The Trustees have continued to collect town duty at their wharfs on behalf of the Municipality. The amount collected during the year was Rs. 7,28,669 against Rs. 8,65,746 in the previous year. The usual commission of 3 per cent. was paid to the Trust on the collection. The Trustees also collected for the Municipality a toll on carts at Mahim and Sion. It amounted to Rs. 15,464, and for this the Trustees receive a separate payment of Rs. 140 per mensem.

The important question of the assessment of Port Trust property for Municipal purposes which had been fixed for ten years by the Port Trust Act, was, after the expiry of that term, submitted by the Municipal Commissioner to Government for settlement in August 1884. The case from the Municipal and Port Trust stand-point was fully argued in the correspondence submitted to Government. It is not necessary in this report to reproduce the arguments. It will be sufficient to state that the Municipal Commissioner claimed Rs. 2,15,625 per annum; that the Trustees admitted liability to the extent of Rs. 1,27,290, and that in their decision, dated 19th September 1885, Government awarded the Municipality Rs. 1,61,190. This amount has been fixed for the next three years, subject to a reduction whenever the Trustees shall hand over to the Municipality for maintenance the wharf and dock roads. The necessary requisition with regard to these roads has been made since the close of the financial year.

THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

The receipts from Prince's Dock during the past four years and the expenditure recorded against it have been—

	1882-83. Rs.	1883-84. Rs.	1884-85. Rs.	1885-86. Rs.
Receipts, including wharfage fee	15,13,469	17,41,227	17,21,144	19,82,666
Expenditure	5,95,927	6,82,743	7,00,306	8,67,777
Balance	9,17,542	10,58,484	10,20,838	11,14,889

The expenditure in 1885-86 is exceptionally heavy, because municipal rates for two years, Rs. 1,32,380, are included. The hamallage contractor also received Rs. 23,997 more than the previous year because of the increase of work. Until the present season, the contractor has been receiving a special rate of one anna per ton for grain and seeds shipped between 1st May and 31st August. It was arranged in February of the present year that this special payment should cease, and that the work should be done all the year round at the fair-weather rate.

The dock revenue for the year was estimated at Rs. 15,32,700, the Trustees having fixed it at 12 per cent. below that of the previous year because of the expected dullness of trade. The result shows an increase instead of a decrease, accounted for it is true to the extent of Rs. 1,38,858 by the "Suakim" and "Quetta" Expeditions, but otherwise attributable to an increased realization on the part of ships and shippers of the advantages which the dock affords.

As in previous reports, it has been considered desirable to present a view of the traffic as a whole, the dock and bunder returns have accordingly been merged into one in para 11.

The number and tonnage of square-rigged vessels that have entered the dock during the past five years (quoting from Port Officer's returns) is compared with the total number and tonnage of square-rigged vessels that have entered the port thus:—

	No. entering the port.	Tonnage entering the port.	No. entering the dock.	Tonnage entering the dock.
1881-82	1,092	1,285,854	448	622,789
1882-83	1,032	1,308,137	494	777,162
1883-84	1,100	1,436,006	508	832,940
1884-85	1,165	1,465,465	518	864,509
1885-86	1,168	1,495,516	552	909,750

The average number of vessels entering the dock during the year was 46 in each month, the smallest number (28) entering in February 1886 and the largest number (66) in June 1885. During the busy months and after the burst of the monsoon, the dock has again proved itself wholly inadequate to accommodate the number of vessels seeking to enter.

The receipts from the dock during the past four years have been as follows:—1885-86. Dock dues on square-rigged vessels, Rs. 1,10,525; Dock dues on country craft, Rs. 3,501; Dues on goods imported and exported, including wharfage, Rs. 15,37,828; Ground and shed rents, Rs. 34,897; Night work, Rs. 17,605; Unloading carts, Rs. 70,653; Cranage, Rs. 64,151; Overside charges, Rs. 29,850; Water-supply to shipping in dock, 24,326; Toll on troops, Rs. 55,070; Earnings of tug "Princess," 8,935; Miscellaneous, Rs. 25,425; Total Rs. 19,82,666.

Fourteen accidents to vessels entering, or in the dock occurred during the year, being 2·54 per cent. of the number of vessels using the dock.

In order to ascertain how the dock taken by itself is paying, it is necessary in the first place to take out of its revenue the "Bunder Wharfage Fee" which was recently included in the dock rate, but which is a toll that will come to the Trust whether goods are landed at the dock or at the open bunders. The nearest average that can be struck for that rate is one-third of the combined rate. From the gross revenue of the dock ..... Rs. 19,82,666
there has therefore to be deducted one-third of the dues on goods ..... ,, 5,12,609
Rs. 14,70,057
The working expenses have next to be deducted ..... ,, 8,67,777
Rs. 6,02,280
and then a share of "General charges" which pertain to all departments alike; making a calculation based on revenue, the sum pertaining to the dock is ..... ,, 43,313
leaving a net revenue of ..... ,, 5,58,967

There has been expended on Prince's Dock up to 31st March last Rs. 86,15,682, and a free revenue of Rs. 5,58,967 gives interest at the rate of 6½ per cent. upon that sum without making any allowance for sinking fund beyond that included in working expenses for depreciation

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 14.

London Financial News conveys but little change; Bar Silver, Rupee Securities, and Sterling Loan coming unchanged. French Rentes had receded to 110, but Consols were still quoted at 100⅞. In the London produce markets seed and wheat come unchanged.

The Liverpool cotton market closed firm; sales 10,000 bales, of which 400 only were Surats. Spot prices, both of Mid-Uplands and Surats come unchanged, as do also arrival prices, in all positions. In New York also there was no change either in Spot or Future quotations. Receipts at the U. S. Ports, which, in the first instance, were given as 27,000 bales, were corrected to 12,000 bales.

EXCHANGE has been a quiet market to-day, but rates have been well maintained, and are partially 1-32d. higher. The most noticeable feature has been the cross transactions between Banks, which are of daily occurrence, and indicate an unsettled market. Calcutta rates during the monsoon have usually yielded to Bombay; but to-day it is different, for Calcutta has maintained its rates at 1-16d. to ⅛d. above ours. It may possibly be that a fair amount of export business has to be expedited there in view of the approach of the Doorga Pooja holidays; otherwise it is not easy to see a firm basis for a rise in exchange there. Silver is not higher, and Council Bills are likely to be forthcoming when wanted. We quote this evening:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 23-32d.	per candy.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 11-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 25-32d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,,	1s. 4¾d.	,,
France, 3 ,,	1 72½	,,

COTTON.—The vagaries of exchange, and uncertain markets in Europe, have made fresh transactions in Exports almost impossible on this side of India, as usual too, on Mail day, our markets have been very quiet, and in cotton we have heard of no transactions whatever, while the market may be said to close dull.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—The favourable report of the American wheat crop has continued to influence this market for our new crops, and we have heard of nothing having been done for April-May delivery to-day. Some small purchases have been made of Delhi No. 1, for this month, at Rs. 4. *Barley* is in demand for September-October delivery, at Rs. 2-13. In *Linseed* we have heard of a sale, for October-November delivery, at Rs. 7-0-6 per cwt. We quote:—

	Rs. a. p.
Fine Pessy	4 5 0
No. 1. do.	4 4 0
No. 1. Clun Delhi	4 0 3
Red Ahmedabad	4 1 0

The receipts of Produce in Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,452	bales.
Wheat	89,102	cwt.
Linseed	7,210	,,
Rapeseed	744	,,

FREIGHTS.—We have heard of no further transactions of importance, and the market closes quiet at our quotations, say:—

Liverpool	Ready	22s. 6d.
London	,,	23s. 6d.
Open Charter	,,	22s. 6d.
Dunkirk	,,	22s. 6d.
Antwerp	,,	23s.
Marseilles	,,	23s.
Genoa	,,	23s. 9d.
Trieste-Venice	,,	22s. 6d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak to-day, and Four per cent. close at 97½. Four-and-a-half per cent. may be called ½ lower and close at 102.

SHARES.—Mill and Press Company's scrip has continued in fair enquiry, and we have the following changes to note this evening:—

The Colaba Land and Mill shares have advanced Rs. 20, being now quoted at Rs. 710; Empress have risen Rs. 10, say to Rs. 695; and Maneckjee Petit, and City of Bombay are both Rs. 2½ higher at Rs. 1,212½, and Rs. 915, respectively. Indian Manufacturing, on the other hand, have declined Rs. 10 at Rs. 1,270, and Queen have fallen Rs. 5 at Rs. 905. In Press Companies the mofussil have advanced Rs. 2½, say to Rs. 455; while New Berar are Rs. 20 higher, at Rs. 570. In miscellaneous concerns the only change of importance is in Bombay Ice Manufacturing, which are Rs. 5 lower at Rs. 115.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	11 p.ct.	717½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	840
ank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	580
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	125
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	10,000	$125	all	17½ do.	59
National Bank of India	37,32	250		5 pct	113xd.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	1,100
Akola Press Co.	83	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,030
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 2	240
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd.
Broul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	0	200	200	Rs. 1	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	Rs. 14	150
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 60	600
Dhoolera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	..	145
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,375
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	1,850
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	635
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	460
Mannar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	205
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	105
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	..	455
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	..	570
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	125
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	480
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	640
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,250
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	600
Volkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	665

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	70	900
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	..	0
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,000		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£1
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	–	£100	–	–	£

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,308	1,000	000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	495
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	..	112
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	..	390
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,00	1,0	..	690
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	520
Bo. Cotton Mf'g Co., Ld.	600	500	500	..	425
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,00	Rs. 2	90 xd
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	20	..	180
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	50	Rs 25	720
New issues	3,000	125	–	Rs. 125	180
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 125	710
Connaught Mills	800	500	50	Rs. 25	641
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,00	Rs. 75	650
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	915
Dharumsey S. & W. Co	3,000	2,00	2,00	..	17½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 75	1,070xd
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,50,	5n	5,	Rs. 2.	695
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,00	1,00	..	660
Gordon Mills	2,000	50	50	..	155
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,00	1,00	..	890
Hinguaghat Mill Co.	700	5	55	87½	650
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,00	50	Rs. 2	835
Impl. Cotton Mills Co	400	50	1,00	Rs. 25	450
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	668	1,00	50	Rs. 75	1,270
James Greaves Mills	100	500	1,00	Rs. 25	600
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	5n	5n	14-5-7	401
Jewraj Bhalloo	1,300	1,00	50	Rs. 15	1,120
Khandelah	750	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	963
Kastoo Mackunjee	1,00	1,000	1,00	Rs. 3.	930
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,00	1,0	Rs. 5	155
Madras United	500	1,0	1,0	Rs. 125	2,825
Mahalukshmi	650	1,00	1,00	..	690
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	1,212½
Masagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	25	..	184
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,00	Rs. 50	1,485
National Spinning	800	1,00	1,00	..	510½
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,00	1,000	100	..	85
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	500nl
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	920
Oriental	5,725	625	625	..	577½
People of India S. & W. Company	..	250	250	..	187½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	..	85
Queen Spinning	800	1,00	1,00	Rs. 60	905
Ripon	641	1,00	1,00	Rs. 60	912½
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,00	1,00	..	1,29
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	50	Rs. 17½	50
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,00	Rs. 35	1,293
Soonderdas	650	1,00	1,00	..	665
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	..	247½
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	490
Western India S. & M. Company	1,20	1,000	1,000	..	810
Laxmidas Khimji S. W. Co.	770		1,000	–	820

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 / p.o.	185 / 140
Badhsam Pile & Co. Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 18	133
Bapty Co., Ld.	1,250	200	165	Rs. 20	100
Barton & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c	22
Do. New issue	500		87	1 2-3p.c	
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p. ct.	620xd.
Bombay Saw Mills	800	1,000	1,000	–	210
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	115
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,925
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	45	735
Bombay Municipal Bonds	–	–	–	6 p.ct	101½
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	–	17
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	..	115
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	9½	105
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	9
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	15½
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	100	100	..	..
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 28	316xd.
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	97xd
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	40	Rs. 43	1
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	90
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	90
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	116
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	..	..
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	8 p. s.	55
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,00	1,000	Rs. 19	302½
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	60	Rs. 12	100
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	100	..	98
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	10	10	5	59xd
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Rs. 1	7½xd
Treacher & Co., Ld.	3,000	500	500	..	1,100
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 5	170xd
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125	100	12 0	134
M. M. ody & Co	2,000	200	200	..	202

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Sirdhana, 1,973 tons, Captain J. Robertson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (August 29), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Share and 7 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Satara, 820 tons, Captain J. B. Macfadyen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh (Sept. 1st), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Meer Vuzeer Ally Khan and 4 ladies, Capt. Bonomi, Rev. J. H. Mackay, Mrs. M. Pardoe, Mr. W. A. Thurman, Mr. E. Dracus, Mr. A. Horne, Asst. Apothecary Judd and 88 deck.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.
14TH SEPTEMBER.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S. S. Cascapedia	1924	W. A. Fraser	A	K., Nixon & Co.
,, Decean	2022	P. W. Case	C	F. & O. Co.
,, Verona	1862	.....	D	F. & O. Co.
,, Sahara	1283	R. S. Walton	E	K., Nixon & Co.
,, Clan Macdonald	1796	W. Millar	G	F., Muir & Co.
,, Bryan Glass	1593	H. Bethell	H J	Boyts, Craig & Co.
,, Dago	1239	.....	K	.....
,, Ross Shire	1362	W. Hewet	L	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Inchlonga	1998	M. F. Moss	O	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
13	Verona (s)	Horne	London, Aug. 19.
14	Sirdhana (s)	Robertson	Calcutta, Aug. 29.
	Satara (s)	Macfadyen	Busreh, sept. 1.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
14	Malwa (s)	Atkinson	Marseilles.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Clan Macdonald, for Liverpool.
,, Merks, for Zanzibar.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BOYLE—August 16, at Chise hampton, Wallingford, the wife of Major Charles Boyle, 4th Oxfordshire Light Infantry, of a son.
CHEAPE—August 14, at Inchdairnie, Leslie, Fifeshire, the wife of Captain George C. Cheape, of Wellfield, late 19th Hussars, of a daughter.
GUNSTON—August 15, at Belfast, the wife of Captain Hamilton Gunston, 5th Dragoon Guards, of a daughter.
HAY—August 15 at 9, Atholl-crescent, Edinburgu, the wife of Captain Henry Hay, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son.
HELYAR—August 17, at Poundisford, Somerset, the wife of Major Helyar, 3rd Hussars, of a son.
JONES—August 14, at Basing House, Banstead, the wife of Colonel R Owen Jones, CB, Royal Engineers, of a son.
PENNINGTON—August 11, at Bellefield, Jersey, the wife of J B Pennington, Esq, Madras Civil Service, of a daughter.
SIM—August 15, at Derby, the wife of Captain G H Sim, RE, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BIRD—NEWTON—July 3, at Christ Church, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Ernest Adman, younger son of the late Rev George Bird, Vicar of Bundley Heath, Surrey, to Caroline Mau, only daughter of John Newton, of Rio de Janeiro, late Indian Civil Service.
HIGGENS—HILLYAR—August 17, at Plymton St Mary, Alfred William Buckle Higgens, Madras Civil Service, to Julia Frances, eldest daughter of Admiral H S Hillyar, CB.
SCOTT—TIMINS—August 14, at Holy Trinity Church, Tunbridge Wells, Martin Scott, Captain, 2nd Brigade Northern Division Royal Artillery, younger son of the late Edward Scott, Major 8th Hussars, Lieut-Colonel KHV, to Amy Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Captain Octavius Frederick Timins, H M's 92nd Regt, of Tunbridge Wells.
WILLETT—WICKHAM—August 12, John Saltern Willett, Lieut, King's Dragoon Guards, elder son of John Saltern Willett, of Pettcombe, Devon, and Newington, Oxfordshire, to Gwendolen Ellendore, younger daughter of Lieut-Colonel Wickham, late 33rd Regiment.
WORTLEY—GALLWEY—August 17, at Preston, Sussex, Francis John, Lieut RN, eldest son of the Hon F D M Stuart Wortley, to Ellen, second daughter of Lieut-General Gallwey, RE, Governor of Bermuda.

DEATHS.

CONNOLLY—August 6, at Southsea, Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the late General William Hallett Connolly, Royal Marines Light Infantry, aged 78.
DASHWOOD—August 15, at 8, South-street, Park-lane, Jane, widow of Captain Frank Dashwood, late Bengal Horse Artillery, aged 69.
GARLAND—July 1, at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, Major George Garland, late 43rd Light Infantry, aged 62.
MOGGRIDGE—August 8, at Ealing, Dean, John Verbury Moggridge, Major-General late Royal Engineers, aged 80.
PARRY—August 15, at Ascot, Berks, Major Edward Lane Parry, of 53, Onslow-square, formerly of the 14th Light Dragoons, aged 90 years.
READE—August 13, at the Home, St Thomas's Hospital, Charles Gowdie Belli Reade, eldest son of Francis Edward Reade, late of the Bengal Civil Service, aged 41.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BLAKER—August 27, at Bogra, the wife of R M Blaker, Civil Surgeon, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BLAKER—September 3, at Bogra, Bengal, Margaret Eleanor, the dearly beloved wife of R M Blaker, Civil Surgeon, of puerperal fever, aged 37 years.
WILKINSON—September 9, at Hamirpur, Bundelkhand, Emma Eliza, the very dearly beloved wife of William Henry Wilkinson, Inspector of Police, N-W P.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

"IMPAIRED VISION."—You can only keep your eyes cool by using perfect fitting lenses, properly adapted to the requirements of each eye and each individual case. Residents of Bombay and Suburbs, who are unable to visit me, can be attended to personally at their own addresses without any extra charges, between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m. daily. Appointments must be made the day previous.
Mofussil Residents to get properly suited should obtain my new Sight Test. (Price 2 annas.)
N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST-OPTICIAN, BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD DUFFERIN, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G. P.C.G.M.S.I., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
No. 23, Meadow-street, BOMBAY. | No. 1, Mango Lane, CALCUTTA.

JUST RECEIVED.
A SAMPLE SHIPMENT OF
THE ORIGINAL PATENT
DOUBLE WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS.
Orders are now being registered by
JOHN ROBERTS & CO.

AS IMPORTERS OF
PIANOFORTES,
WE HAVE JUDGED it best to find two thoroughly competent and reliable manufacturers, one English and one German, and to stick to them. We do not say for a moment that no other maker is capable of turning out equally good work, but we have satisfied ourselves that the work of these is sound and excellent, and so with the help of the mutual adulation ticket we get along harmoniously. It is an arrangement which commends itself to us in many ways: by focusing our very considerable orders in this way, we secure the position of very firm buyers, and both expect and receive considerations which place us well in front of competition. Again, it is a decided satisfaction to confine one's dealings to a class of goods, which we know will reflect credit upon our recommendation, and content buyers. In the case of the renowned Stuttzart manufacturers, SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, when we see the public affectionately cautioned not to mistake them for an obscure opposition Schiedmayer, without any SOEHNE (as if there was the faintest chance of their doing so), we feel that our acknowledgments are due for the gratis advertisement, and are all the better satisfied with our German choice.
As a matter of fact SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS have been favorites with the Indian public for the last THIRTY years, that is to say, long before any struggling beginner had devised the expedient of trying to benefit by the fact, by puffing his wares under a name which sounds a good deal like the original, and may possibly deceive the unwary.
MARKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1886.

WE recorded yesterday a singular difficulty which had arisen in the Port of Bombay through the unavailing endeavour which the Coroner had made to hold an inquest upon the body of the medical officer of the German man-of-war Moewe. The physical part of the difficulty has been got over. The remains of Dr. Blenkow were interred at Sewree yesterday, with all the honour and respect that could be paid to the remains of an officer in the service of a friendly Empire. But the controversies to which a man's death may give rise are not always interred with his bones, and it still remains a question for lawyers and Government officials to argue whether Dr. Blaney, in claiming the right to hold an inquest on the German officer's body, made a claim in derogation of the just rights of the Government under whose flag the dead officer had served. The facts of the case are beyond dispute. Dr. Blenkow belonged to the Moewe, but he did not die on board the Moewe, and it was not on board of that vessel that the Coroner claimed to hold an inquest. The German man-of-war had gone into dock for repairs, and her officers and crew had been transferred to the hulk Auckland, which the authorities of the Indian Marine, with a hospitality which the commander of the Moewe will doubtless have the courtesy to acknowledge, had placed at his disposal. It was here that the doctor died, after an illness too brief to allow medical assistance to be procured for him, and no formal inquiry having been made into the cause of death, just so much of mystery would have attached to it as necessarily attaches to an uncertified death if by special permission of the Government a *post mortem* had not been made after the failure of the attempt to hold an inquest. The German commander must be left to decide for himself as to whether it was worth while to stand in the way of such light being thrown upon the incident as was necessary. We do not ask what the requirements of the German naval authorities are in these matters; but they must attach much more importance to legal theories than to practical convenience if, in order to assert a principle whose validity is at least open to discussion, they will allow a commanding officer to stand in the way of an ascertainment of the causes which have led to the death of one of his subordinates. That, however, is their affair and his affair. If "cause of death unknown" had been entered upon the log-book—as it might have been but for a certificate given out of the ordinary course—the matter would have concerned the discipline of the German navy, in which we are in no way concerned. We mention it only for the sake of suggesting how much the commander of the Moewe, in resisting the operation of British law, stood in the way of his own practical convenience. That he set some store upon a medical certificate of the cause of death is evident. He wanted the certificate, he explained to the medical officer of the port, but he did not want an inquest.

The German officer, as we indicated yesterday, takes refuge behind that immunity from local jurisdiction which the man-of-war of one State enjoys in the waters of another, and to which international lawyers have given the metaphorical and sometimes too comprehensive term ex-territoriality. Broadly stated the principle is this—that persons and property enjoying ex-territorial rights are to be regarded as detached parts of the State to which they belong, and that wheresoever they may be they are to be subject to the law of their own country and not to that of the country within whose limits they may happen to be. The immunity from arrest and taxation of an ambassador, the immunity of his goods from seizure at the suit of a creditor, are conspicuous instances of it. For the purposes of the case under notice the most noteworthy of these immunities is that which exempts a vessel of war in foreign waters from territorial jurisdiction. Under the operation of this principle the Moewe would, with certain limitations, be subject, in the harbour of Bombay, to precisely the same law as in the harbour of Bremen. The exemption from local jurisdiction, however, is not absolute. As one of the most recent text writers puts it, the crew and other persons on board cannot ignore the laws of the country in which she is lying, as if she constituted a territorial *enclave*. "The territorial law"—says Mr. Hall, the author of the excellent work on International Law in the Clarendon Press series—"including administrative rules, such as quarantine regulations and rules of the port, must be respected, to the exception, it is probable, of instances only in which there is a custom to the contrary." It is a question nevertheless, whether these limitations upon the ex-territoriality of ships of war are large enough to bring the ship within reach of "crowner's quest law." Dr. Blaney was ready with a precedent in the case of an inquest which he once held on board a Russian man-of-war. But the German commander would not have been unreasonable in declining to recognize the practice of a coroner's court as authoritative. On this general question there is much to be said upon both sides. It would be easy enough, no doubt, to contend that ships of war being, by the custom of nations, subject to quarantine regulations, a very short step forward would bring them under the jurisdiction of a coroner's court, which in some of its operations serves a distinctly sanitary purpose, and which may be deemed to play an important part in the sanitary police of a port. But the commander of the Moewe may have seen a good deal more than this in the claim which was made upon him. If a coroner has a right to come on board a German man-of-war for the purposes of one particular enquiry, the obdurate officer may have argued, he would have equal right to come on board to hold another inquiry—for instance to inquire into a case of death by violence in which the offender would be amenable to German law, and a *quasi* judicial investigation into which by an English Court might be deemed to be an assumption of functions exclusively appertaining to German tribunals. Besides this it would have been open to him to include this case in the category of "acts beginning and ending on board the ship, and taking no effect externally to her"—acts which are confessedly withheld from the operations of the territorial jurisdiction.

But in thus stating the case we have done rather more than justice to the commander of the Moewe, for we have kept in the background the one fact which appears to us to debar him from pleading exemption from the local law on account of ex-territoriality. Unless the immunities attached to a foreign war-ship follow her crew wherever they go the coroner had as full a right to hold an inquest on board the hulk Auckland as though the body had lain in a Bombay hotel. The hulk presented no tokens of German sovereignty. It had been lent to the commander of the Moewe as a matter of pure courtesy; it carried the flag of the Indian Marine; it remained as much, in legal fiction, a piece of British territory as the Moewe, by the same fiction, remained a piece of German territory when she went into dock. To argue, as the German commander and those who supported him seem to have argued, that as soon as the crew of the Moewe had taken up their quarters on board, the ex-territorial character of the Moewe extended to the hulk, seems absurd. Suppose that instead of having had to leave their ship while in the harbour, the crew had had to leave her stranded off Cape Guardafui, and that a British man-of-war had rescued them and brought them here? Would the claim to ex-territoriality upon a British ship have been put forward then? We have not yet formed so large a view of the pretentiousness of Prince Bismark's compatriots as to believe that that would have been possible, though the case that has happened in Bombay harbour and the case supposed are essentially analogous. The matter is not one for quarrelling over; it is chiefly remarkable as an instance of the way in which advantage can be taken of an act of favour to base upon it pretensions derogatory to the rights of the State conferring it. The commander of the Moewe may congratulate himself upon having successfully evaded a jurisdiction to which, we suspect, not a few German jurisconsults would advise him that he became subject when he accepted the hospitality which the local marine authorities extended to him and his crew. The exploit, all the same, is scarcely one to boast of, and it will probably be borne in mind when an opportunity again presents itself for showing courtesy to a German man-of-war. If we cannot, to oblige our foreign visitors, part with a hulk for a few days without being asked to part also with our jurisdiction over it, it will be better to keep our hulks in our own hands.

MR. LALMOHUN GHOSE has sent us a copy of an address "to the Princes and People of India" in which he announces his intention of returning to this country for a short time after an absence of upwards of three years. He enters rather more largely into the question of the Deptford Election than seems necessary at this time; but the point of his argument upon the matter is that his defeat at Deptford was not in any sense an Indian defeat. This will be encouraging to Mr. Ghose's friends in this country, who found a natural difficulty in looking upon him as other than a representative of the people of India, and expected that the English constituencies would look upon him in that light. The significant feature in the episode is that it shows that an Indian candidate, who has personal and intellectual qualifications to recommend him, is put under no necessary disadvantage on account of his nationality. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji in Holborn did, apparently, quite as well as an English Liberal candidate would have done; and Mr. Lalmohun Ghose did better in Deptford than the Liberal candidates in most of the metropolitan constituencies, and apparently not worse than an Englishman would have done. Somebody raised the question in our columns a month or two since, whether a native of India was not barred by legal disqualification from sitting in Parliament? Whatever may be the truth upon this point Deptford and Holborn have given politicians in this country good ground for the belief that there is no corresponding popular disqualification. Mr. Ghose quotes with enthusiasm Mr. Gladstone's words "the ebbing tide is with the enemy; the flowing tide is with us." He doubtless feels that he has only to catch the tide of popular favour at the flood and he will be led onward to success. And we should hesitate to say that he is over-sanguine. If he could do so well on an ebbing tide, he may fairly hope that he will do much better when the current sets in in another direction. He would have been beaten by much larger majorities than those that are recorded against him had the constituency entertained racial objections to him. Looked at from that point of view his candidature and that of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji must be deemed to have been successful. They stood forward as Liberal candidates, and they were virtually declared by the constituencies to be as acceptable as any other Liberal candidates would have been. The only question that politicians in this country, who care to impress public opinion in England with a sense of the claims of India, have to ask themselves is, whether Indian interests can be effectually represented at Westminster by men whom the constituencies who elect them will look upon primarily as Liberal candidates, and who might resent any large assertion of the Indian character of their representatives?

WE have reason to believe that Mr. H. N. P. Erskine, who for the last four years has been Commissioner in Sind, will succeed the Hon. J. B. Peile as Member of Council on Mr. Peile's taking his seat in the Executive Council of the Governor General in succession to Sir Steuart Bayley. The appointment will be generally approved of, especially in the province with which Mr. Erskine has been connected for the past seven years, and where no doubt he will be entertained by those who have seen his work of his fitness to fill the vacancy in the Governor's Council. He will succeed a civilian of no small ability, but who will be missed by no one more than by his critics, whom, truth to say, he has plentifully provided with opportunities. Mr. Peile has played many parts in the official life of the Presidency, and he has played them as a man of originality and of strong will might be expected to play them. He never failed to make himself master of whatever work he took in hand; his recent speeches on the land revenue revision, severely official though they seemed to be to many who took an independent view of them, were conspicuous for the mastery of detail which they exhibited. He was strong in Council, but his strength was relative, and it depended very much upon the qualifications of those with whom he happened for the time to be acting. Mr. Peile has left behind him in Kattiawar very distinct memoirs of the manner in which he filled the post of Political Agent some years ago. His work in Kattiawar was conspicuously energetic, though when he left the province the idea prevailed there that he would have served the Government quite as effectually if his energy had been tempered by a little broader sympathy for the people amongst whom he worked so devotedly. His retirement will create a vacancy in the post of Vice-Chancellor of the University, and general expectation assigns that office to Mr. Justice West. Mr. West's return to it would give a stimulus to the life of the University of which it has been in need for a year or two past.

A DIFFICULTY seems to have arisen in making the appointment of Actiug Advocate-General at Bombay. Should the appointment of an extra judge for the High Court, which was applied for in February last, be sanctioned at once, Mr. Justice Farran will continue to sit on the bench, in which case another member of the Local Bar will be appointed to act as Advocate-General for a year, or until Mr. Latham's return. If the extra judgeship is not sanctioned, Mr. Farran, who will revert to the Bar on Mr. Justice Bayley's return at the re-opening of the Court after the October vacation, will act as Advocate-General. In view of the latter contingency, Mr. Macpherson is not likely to be disposed to take up the Advocate-Generalship for a month and a half only; and either Mr. Lang or Mr. Starling will act as *locum tenens* until he is relieved by Mr. Farran at the end of the vacation.

NOTES FROM MANDALAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, SEPT. 4.

WE have got well through our last scare, the water having now pretty well left the chief streets, and work has been resumed in the ordinary way. There will be plenty of water inside the bund for some time to come, as part of the land immediately inside it is much lower than the water level on the other side, and the water having once got in must remain till evaporation takes it away.

The officiating Deputy Commissioner and Superintendent of Police, Mr. G. M. S. Carter, has sent in his official report on the flood, and in it states that the number of human bodies found after very careful search was thirteen in all. He attributes the small loss of life to the fact that the bund burst at an early hour in the evening at 7-15, and that the space to be travelled by the water before it came upon the inhabited parts was so great that the rise was gradual and allowed the people to escape. The destruction in the Royal Bazaar too is not so great as was at first feared, and there was no rioting, looting, or confusion, as the stall-holders put their property in safer positions. The judicious placing of strong guards and cavalry patrols in the chief streets near the Bazaar doubtless had something to do with the quiet that prevailed.

Some correspondents have put down the loss of life at a much higher figure, but well ascertained facts bear out the small number in the official return.

The absence of great distress is accounted

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

MR. PARNELL'S BILL.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

Mr. Parnell's Bill, now before the Commons, empowers Land Courts to abate rents for two years, and stay evictions when the tenant deposits half in Court.

OPENING OF THE BULGARIAN ASSEMBLY.

SOFIA, SEPT. 14.

The Bulgarian National Assembly was opened yesterday. The address of the Regency appears to support all parties and religions, and announces the early summoning of the Great Assembly for the purpose of electing a Prince of Bulgaria.

The Russian Government, in replying to the address, agrees to recognise the Regency if order is maintained, and to promote the union of Roumelia and Bulgaria. The Russian Government also advises the Assembly to delay the election of a Prince until the public mind is calmed.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, SEPT. 13.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Rome with the homeward English Mails of the 7th August arrived here at 5 p.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 13.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Hydaspes arrived here yesterday morning, two days before the contract date.

SUEZ, SEPT. 13.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Siam arrived here from Bombay yesterday afternoon, two days before the contract date.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 13.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta this morning.

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor left here this morning.

SUEZ, SEPT. 13.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta yesterday evening.

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kangra arrived here from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast yesterday evening.

PORT SAID, SEPT. 13.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lalpoora, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera ..... 3 13-16d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

4 per cent.	Rupee Paper	68⅛
4½ "	"	71
3 "	Consols for account	100⅛
3½ "	Sterling Loan	100⅛
4½ "	French Rentes	110
Bar Silver		43⅛

Arrivals.—D. Balduino County of York.

LORD RIPON, writing to Mr. Malabari from Studley Royal on the 20th ult., says :—Since I last wrote to you I have read Mr. Justice Scott's letter in the *Indian Spectator* of the 1st August, and I am prompted to tell you how closely I agree with the opinion expressed in it. Mr. Scott's advice seems to me very sound, and the course which he recommends for immediate adoption is, I think, most judicious. I do not say this because I am insensible to the evils of enforced widowhood—they are great and serious—but I believe that you are likely to make more rapid progress by dealing in succession with each of the two questions which you have taken up than by attempting to force them both forward simultaneously.

"THE order of Knighthood" says the *Jornal das Colonias*, a Lisbon paper, "has been bestowed on Dr. L. P. do Rozario, a well-known gentleman, resident in Bombay, who by the services rendered by him to the nation, and the good qualities with which he is endowed, is well deserving of the consideration shown to him by the Portuguese Government."

THE Municipality of Karachi at a recent meeting of the Commissioners passed a Resolution requesting the Hon'ble Mr. Dayaram Jethmal while discussing the Karachi Port Trust Bill at the Legislative Council, to urge the necessity of allowing the Municipality to nominate two members of the Trust.

OWING to the pressure of the Indian Association and the Calcutta Corporation for early legislation before the Doorga Pooja holidays, in the matter of the adulteration of ghee, Sir Rivers Thompson has summoned the Bengal Legislative Council to meet on Friday, the 17th instant, and leaves Darjeeling on Thursday next, accompanied by Colonel Trevor and Mr. Barnes, Private Secretary. It is expected that the Bill will be put through in two meetings of the Council, and that the Lieutenant-Governor will return to Darjeeling about the 26th instant.

A CURIOUS story of melodramatic revenge reaches the Allahabad paper from a village not far from Mirzapur. One Sakhawat, the agent of a local Mahomedan landholder, while on his rounds one day last month, was suddenly surrounded by a dozen or so of Brahmins, who firmly, and by no means politely, conducted him, pony and all, to their own village. There they pulled him off his pony and, after some preliminary beating and beard-pulling, a Paat was brought up with a bleeding piece of a pig's ear, and the savoury morsel was forced into the *karinda's* mouth. Next, a Musahar, about the lowest description of rateating humanity available was made to spit in his face. After that, some of the ringleaders' womenfolk blackened his face with soot; and finally he was ridden out of the village on the *dhobi's* donkey and let loose in a very damaged condition near the Jaunpore border. The assailants are, of course, in jail, for the times are not in accord with dramatic revenge. But the *karinda* will probably confine himself strictly to business in future, and let the female portion of the tenantry alone.

A LONDON correspondent of the *Pioneer* telegraphs :—"The Regency in Bulgaria are arresting Russian agitators, who are at work about the country. The Russians are rapidly collecting troops and supplies in the Crimea and Bessarabia, and many transports are ready in the Black Sea. The St. Petersburg Press is endeavouring to whittle away the Czar's promise not to interfere in Bulgaria. The Austrian Press and public are becoming distrustful."

Truth hears, that Sir Frederick Roberts has urgently demanded a large additional number of European officers, as the native army in India is seriously affected by the want of them.

THE harvest in Russia, which was expected to be unusually good, has been utterly spoilt by fifteen days of incessant rain. One can travel for hundreds of miles, and everywhere see the grain rotting in the fields.

THE disturbances in Belfast were renewed after the last week's mail left England. Several houses were wrecked, shots were fired, and stones thrown, and the mobs had to be charged by soldiers and policemen.

INTELLIGENCE has been received of the safety of Lieutenant Bethell, who was reported to have been murdered by Kaffirs while out hunting. The Colonial Office has received the following telegram from the Governor of Cape Colony, dated Cape Town, the 25th of August, 12-30 p.m. :—"Lieutenant Bethell has arrived safely at Mafeking this morning. He left Aytou, who was much exhausted, at Shashong, with detachment of police. Please inform Commander Bethell, Carlton Club.—Governor."

THE last Afghan scare (the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Standard* says) seems to have been based upon a misconception, or at least, upon imperfect information. The correspondent adds :—

I have the best authority for stating that the negotiations have been carried on in the most amicable spirit on both sides. It is quite true that difference of opinion exists as to the last few miles of the frontier, from Dugtchi to the Oxus; but the letter of agreement of 1873 favours the Russian view, and it is we who wish to extend the line so as to include the Afghan village found to exist beyond the point hitherto marked as Khoja Saleh. It was provided by the protocol that any such difference should be referred to the Home Governments for discussion in St. Petersburg or London, and this is what has now taken place. There is the less reason to regret this step, as the country in dispute is now accurately known and mapped, so that no such mistake and misunderstandings can arise from the decision arrived at in the Russian or English capital, as was unfortunately inevitable in connection with Lord Granville's loosely-worded despatch of 1873.

A PROGRAMME issued by Don Carlos has been largely circulated in Catalonia. It gives back to Catalonia the rights and privileges enjoyed in the time of Philip V., which are practically those of an independent State—no conscription for the army and a special privilege to coin money with the name and arms of Catalonia. Upon the economic side it reduces the Civil List by one-half; it abolishes the Ministries of Marine, the Colonies, and Public works, and reduces the army to 40,000 men. A letter from Don Carlos to his brother Alphonso forms an appendix to this remarkable proclamation. Don Carlos says he cannot be a pretender to the throne of Spain because he is already the legitimate King. He promises a Constitution more liberal than any hitherto existing, and is prepared to die or save his beloved country. The Catalans (the Madrid correspondent of the *Times* says) have been the first to ridicule this extraordinary production, which appears rather the outcome of a disordered brain than of one aspiring to rule Spain. It is simply laughed at.

THE one thousandth anniversary of the foundation of the city of Ripon has been celebrated this week with considerable display. The Bishop of Ripon and the Marquess of Ripon have taken a leading part in the proceedings. The jubilee of the see of Ripon has been celebrated in conjunction with the civic festival.

ON the 1st of August her Majesty's corvette Diamond annexed the Kermadec Islands, which lie between New Zealand and the Friendly Islands.

THE semi-official *Journal de St. Petersburg* positively contradicts the report which has been again circulated by the foreign press concerning the alleged establishment of a Russian settlement at Port Lazareff.

A CORRESPONDENT at Sebastopol telegraphs that the completion of the two new war-ships Tchesme and Sinope is now being hastened by the men working on Sunday; so that with day and night relays through the week there is absolutely no cessation of labour.

THE recent disturbances between Chinese sailors and the Japanese police at Nagasaki was not of a political character. Eight persons were killed and 300 wounded. The Chinese sailors are considered to have been in the wrong, but a strict investigation will be made into the circumstances of the outbreak.

ACCORDING to the *Osnabrücker Zeitung*, Professor Brakenbusch has, on behalf of Germany, taken possession of the south-west of Patagonia from 45 deg. west longitude and 48 deg. south latitude to the sea. If this be the case (says the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard*), Prince Bismarck will have to reckon with Chili and the Argentine Republics, which a few years ago divided the whole of Patagonia between them.

LETTERS received in Paris from Tamatave, dated the 27th of July, state that French influence in the island meets with serious obstacles. Public opinion is everywhere occupied with the announcement of the conclusion of a treaty between the Hova Government and Mr. Kingdon, an English missionary, granting to an English company the right of collecting Customs duties, working the mines, and coining money, in return for a loan of 20,000,000 fr.

ACCORDING to the information of the *Liberté*, the Conseil d'Etat has already determined in principle its verdict on the appeal of the Duc d'Aumale against the decree expunging his name from the cadres of the army. The effect of this verdict will be to quash the decree of the Minister of War, on the ground that the property of army grades is inviolable, that the regularity of the grade of the Duc d'Aumale cannot be disputed, and that the law pronouncing the expulsion of the princes does not make any exception to those fundamental principles.

AFTER the jury in the Crawford case had decided against Sir Charles Dilke, his friend of twenty years' standing, Mr. Justin McCarthy, telegraphed to a Canadian journal an account of the late member for Chelsea. "His fall," says Mr. McCarthy, "is like that of a tower. He stood high above every rising English statesman, and but for what has happened he must have been Prime Minister after Gladstone. He had made his whole life one of training for political success. He had sought experience of the most varied kind, had travelled all over the world, and knew most European countries as well as he knew his own. He had worn the Geneva cross on many a battlefield in order to see something of the battle and the campaign. He was intimately acquainted with the politics of public men in Europe, America, Australia, and the East. He knew Russia, as well as Turkey, India, and China, and was to all appearance cut out for the part of a Prime Minister who was also Secretary for Foreign Affairs. "The whole story of English public life," concludes the historian of *Our Own Times*, "contains no example of such a career, thus cut short, of so splendid a rise and so sudden and terrible a fall."

THE death is announced of Major-General Sir Wm. Hill, K.C.S.I., at Southsea on Friday, August 20. The deceased General had seen fifty years' active service in India. He entered the military service of the Honourable East India Company in 1821, and was present at the bombardment and fall of Rangoon, which was invested with 30,000 men. He proceeded to Pegu with the Madras Fusiliers in 1852, and commanded the garrison of 500 men of Pegu Pagoda, which he held against 6,000 until relieved by General Godwyn, for which service he received the thanks of the Governor-General of India and the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1853, and was appointed to the command of the Gwalior Contingent. He commanded the Nizam's Contingent during the Indian Mutiny of 1857, was engaged against Tantia Topee, and reduced nine forts at the village of Chiskamba, for which he received two medals. The deceased became Colonel in the Army in 1859, and retired with the rank of Major-General in 1862. In May, 1867, he was nominated a Knight Commander of the Star of India, in consideration of his long services in that country. The late Sir William was son of the Hon. Daniel Hill, Member of Council in Antigua, by Anne, daughter of Mr. Anthony Wyke, Governor of Montserrat, and was born in 1805. He married Sybella, daughter of Colonel G. Phillpotts, Royal Engineers.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Admiralty have awarded Mr. E. C. Warren, the late chief constructor at Chatham Dockyard, a retiring pension of £570 per annum.

COLONEL RICHARD HEBDEN HALL, who was promoted for his services in the Egyptian war of 1882, has been selected for the command of the Suffolk Regiment now in India.

IT has been decided to restore to the Kohat Fort its armament of five twelve-pounder breech-loading guns. These were removed in 1883, and are now to be replaced, with Field Carriage equipment.

IT has been notified at the War Office that Major-General E. G. Bulwer, C.B., has been appointed to the important post of Deputy Adjutant-General of the forces, on the headquarter staff of the army, vice Major-General Sir Redvers Buller, whose special appointment for the organization of the civil and military police in Ireland has been announced. Major-General Bulwer was engaged at the Battle of the Alma and subsequent siege of Sebastopol, and in 1857-59 saw good service during the Indian Mutiny. He was present at the siege and capture of Lucknow, commanded a column in Oude, including the capture of the fort of Selimpore, actions at Julrowlee and Beerah, and commanded the left wing of the 23rd Foot at the action of Buxarghat, for which he was mentioned in despatches, received the medal with clasp, and created a C.B. He has also held several important staff appointments.

"ATLAS" writes in the *World* :—"Though quite untried so far as staff experience goes, I believe that Major Stewart-Mackenzie will prove himself to be the right man in the right place as Mr. Bourke's military secretary at Madras. He bears a good reputation in his regiment, and he will possess at least one merit—he will not assume the "airs" that a more experienced staff officer might do. Two "soldier" military secretaries in one presidency, one on the staff of the Governor and another on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, must be very much the same as two Kings of Brentford trying to occupy one throne simultaneously. The evil results of such a dual administration are certainly not likely to arise in the Madras Presidency so long as Major Stewart-Mackenzie remains by Mr. Bourke's side. If I mistake not, he will do his work quietly and without any fuss. And that really is what is wanted of him."

LORD Downe has exchanged to the 10th Hussars from the Queen's Bays, to which he was recently appointed as lieutenant-colonel—with a view to his ultimately succeeding Colonel Liddell in command. His lordship's exchange, says the *World*, is of course no hardship to the 10th Hussars, for he simply takes the place of the officer with whom the exchange has been effected; but his appointment to the Bays has occasioned many complaints among cavalrymen, by whom it is regarded as a scandalous instance of that favouritism which passes oftentimes for selection. That Lord Downe is a good soldier nobody questions for a moment. What cavalrymen say—and they have reason on their side—is that as a household cavalryman he ought not to have been allowed to enter into competition with the line. For years he was content to do a pleasant round of duty between London and Windsor. He went out to Zululand on the staff, afterwards got to Egypt, accompanied the Duke of Connaught to India as aide-de-camp, and was promoted to an unattached lieutenant-colonelcy because he was a supernumerary major in the 2nd Life Guards, and it was not known what to do with him.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL general meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Captain H. Morland presiding. There were present :—Lieut.-Colonel A. B. Portman, Captain H. O. Selby, Surgeon-Majors J. Arnott and G. Waters, Sir H. Frank Souter, Messrs. J. P. Cornforth, G. Cotton, J. R. Duxbury, A. M. Gubbay, F. D. Parker, P. C. DeSouza, Baishankar Nanabhai, Bomonjee Pestonjee Mastes, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Damodar Tapidas, Damodar Thakarsi Muljee, Dosabhai Framjee, Fazulbhoy Visram, Gokuldas Jugmohundas, Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Hurkissondas Narhotumdas, Jalbhoy Ardaseer Sett, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Jehanghir Byramjee Murzban, Jehanghir Cawasjee Jehanghir, Kaikusro Nowroji Kabraji, Karsandas Vallabdas, Kavasji Dady Limji, Kavasji Meherwanji Shroff, Mahomed Hussein, Hakim Mirza Hussein Khan, Khan Bahadoor Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, Messrs. Muncherjee Nowroji Banajee, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Naoroji Byramji Suntook, Nuzzer Mahommed Futehully, Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, Raghunath Narayan Khote, Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani, Rustomjee Nasserwanjee Khory, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, Venaykrao Ramchander Luximonjee and the Hon. Kashinath Trimbak Telang.

INCREASE IN TOWN DUTIES.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee moved "That, pursuant to and in exercise of the power given to the Corporation by (Bombay) Act II. of 1886, the Corporation hereby fix, with reference to the substituted schedule of town duties prescribed by the said Act, the undermentioned articles on which, and the undermentioned rates at which, town duties shall be levied for the half-year commencing on the 1st day of October 1886, *viz.*:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Grain of all sorts, per candy	0	5	0
Wines and spirits, per gallon	0	4	0
Beer, per gallon	0	0	6
Sugar, including molasses and goor, per cwt.	0	7	0
Ghee, per Bombay maund	0	10	0
Timber, excluding railway sleepers	2½ per cent. on market value.		
Firewood, per candy	0	2	0
Kerosine oil, per gallon	0	0	6

Mr. Dossabhoy: In support of the resolution he said that the proposals recommended by the Town Council last year for providing funds for making payments towards the interest and sinking fund on account of the loan to be raised for the carrying out of the Tansa water works scheme were so thoroughly discussed at the Budget meeting of the Corporation last year that he thought it would be a waste of time to go over again the grounds which were then explained by some of the members in favour of the mode of raising the revenue to meet the aforesaid demand upon their expenditure. The eloquent and convincing speech of the Municipal Commissioner on that occasion must be fresh in mind. He would, therefore, now content himself by placing before them a few figures. Rs. 6,60,352 would be annually required when the whole loan was taken up to provide for the interest and sinking fund on account of the Tansa works, and the Town Council proposed to meet the sum by raising the revenue from the following sources :—House rate Rs. 1,17,000; additional water rate, Rs. 3,00,000; ghee, Rs. 80,000. kerosine oil, Rs. 40,000; sugar, &c., Rs. 50,000. The proposal for increasing the town duties on certain articles of consumption in the city was thoroughly discussed at the meetings of the Corporation held in the months of November and December of last year. The sense of the meeting was quite in favour of the proposal, but the resolution could not be passed on account of a legal difficulty. Dr. Peterson who was then a member of the Corporation, but who, he regretted to say, was not one of their body now, having raised the point of order that it was not competent to the Corporation to pass the first para. of the resolution then before the meeting, as until the law was amended the only rates and taxes that could be levied were those, the levy of which were already specifically provided for in the Acts. The necessary legislation had now taken place, the Act for enabling the Corporation to raise increased revenue from town duties was passed by their Legislative Council on the 7th of August last and received the assent of the Viceroy on the 25th idem.

Mr. R. N. Khote seconded the motion.

Mr. Bhaishankar Nanabhai doubted whether Act II. of 1886 gave any power to the Corporation to pass the resolution which had been just proposed. The time during which the Corporation must pass a resolution to give effect to the Act would expire on the 26th of this month, whereas the schedule would not be substituted till the 1st October.

Captain Selby said he noticed that the Town Council had recommended the maximum rates in all cases, except two, namely, grain of all sorts and sugar. The rates which it had been proposed to levy on these two articles were an anna below the maximum; and the speaker asked why the exception had thus been made.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee replied that there was a general prejudice against taxing grain. He could not enter into any reasons why the rates had been below the maximum in the case of these articles on that occasion. He might, however, say that the rates had been fixed after careful consideration.

Mr. Jamsetjee Palonjee Kapadia thought that instead of taxing ghee, molasses, and firewood, they had better tax hide and imported drugs.

The chairman called the above speaker to order, observing that the Corporation had already decided to tax the items in the schedule, and the only question now before them was as to the enhancement of the duties on them.

The Municipal Commissioner said that there was no particular difficulty in giving any amount of reasons for the particular rates that had been fixed. The question was simply one of memory. Three successive finance committees had carefully deliberated on the subject, and the reasons for the rates having been duly submitted, the matter was dropped on the supposition that the Corporation had simply to endorse the committee's proposal. The general idea, with reference to sugar, had been that the rates should be as nearly as possible to that which had been levied under the old provisions. It was then 1½ per cent. on tariff value, while now it was so many annas per cwt. The highest rate on ghee was ten annas, but it had been for years fixed at 6 annas, and now it was proposed to enhance it by an anna. It hardly became him to say anything with reference to the legal aspect of the question; but he did not quite see the difficulty which had been raised by Mr. Bhaishankar.

The Hon. Mr. Telang said, with reference to the item of grain, that when the subject came before the Bombay Legislative Council, Mr. Forbes-Adam had brought forward a new point, namely that a considerable trade had recently sprung up in flour in this city. Now, the speaker wished to know whether that particular point had been noticed either by the Town Council or the Corporation at any of their previous deliberations. His own impression was that the point had not been noticed.

The chairman said the question of the trade in flour did not present itself to the Town Council when the subject was under discussion. The matter was very urgent; the duties had been proposed to be raised for obtaining funds for the Tansa works, and an opportunity for discussing the rates would arise at the time of the next budget.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee here rose to explain that it need not be supposed from his reply to Captain Selby that he had no reasons to offer for the rates of duty levied on grain and sugar. He could have entered into a number of reasons in support of the proposals, but he desisted from going into details, fearing that he might in that case have to detain the meeting for a long time. (Hear, hear.)

ADDRESS TO THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND LORD DUFFERIN.

The Chairman, in accordance with a notice given by him, moved (1) "That an address be presented by the Corporation, on behalf of the public, to Major-General His Royal Highness Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, Earl of Sussex, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C., M.G., C.B., on the occasion of his passing through Bombay on or about the 27th instant. (2) "That an address be presented by this Corporation, on behalf of the public, to the Right Honourable Sir Frederick-Temple Hamilton-Temple Blackwood, Earl of Dufferin, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., P.C., F.R.S., D.C.L., Viceroy and Governor-General of India, on the occasion of his expected visit to Bombay in the month of November next; and (3) "That a committee be appointed to prepare the addresses and to arrange for their presentation." The chairman proposed the following gentlemen to be members of the committee :—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart, C. S. I., Sir Frank Souter, Kt. C. S.I., C.I.E., Messrs. Bhaishankar Nanabhai, J. P. Cornforth, George Cotton, P. C. DeSouza, Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., A. M. Gubbay, Hormusjee Dadabhoy, the Hon. K. T. Telang, C. I. E., Mahomed Husain Hakim, Mirza Husain Hakim, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Ragonath Narayan Khote, C. I. E., Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, Tribhovandas Vurjeevandas, the Hon. Rao Saheb Mundlik, and the chairman, in moving the proposition, said that it was customary on the occasion of members of the Royal Family of Great Britain arriving in any of the foreign dependencies for the first or the second time, or on their return to their country, to present valedictory addresses to them. He was quite sure that the enthusiastic loyalty of the inhabitants of Bombay would not permit the present occasion to pass without assuring His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught of the happiness they would feel on seeing him back in their midst, and taking his part in the military duties of the Empire, and bearing his share of personal sacrifice and self-denial. (Hear, hear.) It was not intended that there should be anything more than a valedictory address to His Royal Highness on his return to this country. With regard to the proposal to present an address to the Viceroy, there were precedents in that case also. They had to express to His Excellency their acknowledgments for the prompt legislation in having passed the recent amendment to the Municipal Act, enabling the Municipality to raise funds for the purpose of carrying out the important Tansa works. They still hoped to be grateful for future favours in connection with their endeavours to obtain a guarantee from the Government of India tending to the reduction of the rate of interest which the Corporation would have to pay on the loan. (Hear hear.) Then, there was the adjustment of the Vehar loan, which, he believed, was still an open question. As to the site for the new Municipal hall, the general desire was that the adjoining land should not be built upon, but kept free as a recreation ground for the city and a lung for ventilation. When they remembered that this was the jubilee year of her Majesty's reign, he did not think it would be an over-munificent concession on the part of the Government of India to grant this site to the city. Another subject which was exercising the minds of the community, especially in Madras, was that respecting the re-imposition of the cotton duties. They might also point out in the address to the unprotected state of this city and port. Everyone must, however, have noticed the active measures in hand for the purpose of fortifying and protecting the city, and their recognition of the fact might be suitably acknowledged on the occasion of the Viceroy's visit. The chairman concluded by saying that he had referred to a number of points, not with any desire to dictate them to those who would be entrusted with the preparation of the address, but he had simply thrown them out as suggestions for their consideration.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee seconded the resolution, and on his suggestion the names of the Chairman and Mr. P. M. Mehta were added to the list.

Mr. Pherozshah Mehta had had some little doubt as to the desirability of presenting an address to the Duke of Connaught but although he had changed his mind in that respect, he would like to put it on grounds somewhat different to those which the Chairman had advanced. There was a special reason in the case of the Duke of Connaught why on his second arrival in India he should be received with an address. It was because that since his departure His Royal Highness had in various ways shown very great sympathy for the country and its people. The Corporation would particularly remember reading the address delivered by the Duke of Connaught when he presided at an important meeting in London, and from that no one could fail to see that he was inspired with the liveliest feelings of sympathy for the people of India and its welfare. This was a very good reason why they should welcome him again on the Duke's approaching return. It was a very good thing that scions of the royal family actuated by such feelings should come to India as often as possible and make their stay here. Mr. Mehta explained that his first opinion was formed from the fear of tiring royal personages with the presentation of addresses to which they had to reply: only those who were constantly going through these ceremonies could know their tedium. But in the case of the Duke of Connaught, it would be a very appropriate thing to present him with an address on his second arrival. The proposal to address the Viceroy seemed to be based on various grounds with which the Corporation was very intimately concerned and respecting which it awaited the help or the decision of the Government of India, and with regard to these reasons it would be a very suitable opportunity to approach his Excellency, and ask his assistance on matters affecting the Corporation. For instance, in the matter of the imperial guarantee for the Tansa water works. The Corporation at first had met with a repulse, but a suitable representation to the Viceroy on this occasion would certainly meet with his warm and deliberate consideration. He would suggest, however, as a rider to the chairman's resolution that the address to the Viceroy should have special reference to the questions in which the interests of the Corporation were concerned and which are now pending the decision of the Government of India, or in regard to which the Corporation sought its assistance. This was a good reason why they might encroach upon his time and claim his attention.

The chairman: I am quite willing to accept that as a rider. I should like to know whether it is the wish of the Corporation that the remarks made on this subject should be reported in the papers. I do not anticipate anything unfavourable will be said, but I feel sure it will leave members more free to discuss the matter if it is not reported. I will therefore take the sense of the Corporation on the subject.

The Corporation by 13 votes to 1 decided to leave the reporters free to exercise their pencils.

Mr. Pestonjee Bomonjee Master noticed that in the proposition the words appeared "on behalf of the public." Ever since the question had been mooted and there had been a good deal of public discussion as to whether such addresses ought to be given to both the eminent personages who were about to visit the city. With reference to the Duke of Connaught there was but one opinion that no matter how often a member of the royal family visited Bombay, he was always entitled to an address. If the Queen visited Bombay a hundred times, it would give them pleasure to address her Majesty a hundred times over. (Laughter and hear hear.) The Duke of Connaught deserved some honour at the hands of the Corporation; besides he was not a member of the governing body either at home or in India, so that his opinions, whatever they might be, neither affected neither the weal nor the woe of the population of this large empire. With regard to H. E. the Viceroy the matter was quite different in the public mind. It was thought that in addressing the Governor General they would be endorsing all his views in matters of Government administration. The Corporation should therefore be very careful not to present an address which the public might not be able to endorse in regard to points in the administration. He need not touch on those matters respecting which he had heard from the public, but from the other points to which the chairman had alluded, he thought the public would be satisfied that the kind of address the Corporation were going to present would not interfere with the opinions of the Governor General. The general feeling, he assured the Corporation, was that the promises made by the present Governor General, to water the seeds sown by his predecessor, Lord Ripon, had not been carried out. The water is given to the plants, exclaimed Mr Bomonjee, but they are mixed with salt (loud laughter).

The chairman replying to a question said it was not intended to incur any material expense; probably two or three hundred rupees.

Mr. Telang objected to the use of the words "on behalf of the public" as a departure from precedent, and suggested that such controversial subjects as the re-imposition of the cotton duties, which the chairman had mentioned, had better be omitted from the address.

The chairman: Strict regard has been had to precedent, and with regard to my remarks on the address, they were simply thrown out as suggestions on points for possible representation to the Viceroy. It entirely rests with the committee what shall be said and what shall be omitted.

The resolution with the rider accepted by the Chairman was then adopted.

TOWN COUNCIL RECOMMENDATIONS.

Sanction was given on a letter from the Municipal Commissioner, to the sale, to Mr. Gosla Mitha, of 2,500 square yards, or thereabouts, of ground at Haines Road, at the rate of 5 annas and 4 pies per square yard, for the purpose of providing a burial-ground for the Surti community and, as recommended by Council, to the expenditure of Rs. 23,600, from surplus cash balance, to provide for the cost of transferring from the Bhandarwada and Tulsi loan works certain mains and sluices required for the water works reserve stock.

The Town Council's resolution No. 767, dated 31st August 1886, recommending the Corporation to sanction an advance of Rs. 60,000, from surplus cash balance, for the purchase of water mains, valves, and metres, as per statements forwarded with the Municipal Commissioner's letter No. 6959, dated 31st August 1886; the cost to be recovered hereafter from various budget grants and loan charges, as the said supplies are received and adjusted, was also agreed to.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACTS.

On the motion of Colonel Portman, seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, the following to the chairman of the Corporation was recorded :—

General Department, Bombay Castle, 12th August.

SIR,—With reference to your letter No. 549, dated 22nd ultimo, I am directed by His Excellency the Governor in Council to inform you that six copies of the Bill to amend the Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878, as originally drafted, were sent to the Municipal Commissioner for the use of the Corporation as long ago as the 21st October 1885; and he was authorised to obtain any additional copies which might be required from the Government Central Press direct. The Corporation thereupon appointed a Committee to report on the Bill, and after very considerable delay the report was submitted to Government and considered. The draft Bill has consequently been altered in many important particulars and as amended will, in accordance with practice, be now transferred to the legislative department, and submitted to the Secretary of State. It is undesirable that there should be any further delay in obtaining the sanction of the Secretary of State to the introduction of the Bill. When that sanction has been obtained, the Bill will be published in the usual manner, and the Corporation or any individual members of that body will have every opportunity of expressing their opinions on its provisions.—I have, &c.. J. DeC. Atkins, Acting Under Secretary to Government.

VETERINARY COLLEGE STUDENTSHIPS.

The chairman announced that of the nineteen candidates that had presented themselves for free studentships in the Veterinary College and Hospital, two were Hindoos, though there were no Mahomedans. Mr. Jamsetjee Daruwala had been selected, but the committee decided to defer the choice of the remainder for a few days in the hope that other Mahomedan and Hindoo candidates would come forward.

This concluded the business.

THE REVOLUTION IN BULGARIA.

ABDUCTION OF PRINCE ALEXANDER.—OVERTHROW OF THE REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT.

THE startling news was received on Sunday, August 22, that the long duel between Russia and Prince Alexander of Bulgaria had ended in the Prince's overthrow; that he was deposed on Saturday by a body of conspirators, and taken under escort towards the Russian frontier. A Provisional Government, it was further announced, was formed at Sophia, composed as follows :—Premier (without port-folio, Mgr. Clement, Metropolitan of Tirnova and Delegate of the Exarchate; Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Stojanoff; Minister of the Interior, M. Zankoff; Minister of Finance, M. Burmof; Minister of War, Major Nikiforoff; Minister of Justice, M. Radoslavoff; Minister of Public Instruction, M. Velichkoff. A strict censorship was exercised by the Provisional Government over the despatch of telegrams to foreign countries, and all letters as well as travellers were stopped on the frontier, so that no independent account of what had occurred could be obtained. For a time it was uncertain what had been done with Prince Alexander, but it transpired that he was placed on board his own yacht and conveyed to Reni-Russi, and informed by the Consul-General that he could not land until orders had been received from St. Petersburg. Orders having been received, the Prince had landed, with the intention of proceeding to Darmstadt.

In the meantime the garrisons of Widdin, Tirnova, Silistria, Nicopolis, and Philippopolis declared in favour of the Prince, and the people everywhere were expressing their sympathy on his behalf. It became clear that Prince Alexander had been the victim of a ruse, not of anything that could be designated by the name of a popular movement. The conspirators, who issued a proclamation in which they pretended that they deposed the Prince for the good of Bulgaria, are proved to have availed themselves, for the special purposes of their design, of his very anxiety for the welfare and safety of the principality. Alarmed by reports of a fresh disposition on the part of Servia to attack its newly founded neighbour—reports which, it is now said, the conspirators themselves invented for the furtherance of their plot—the Prince had despatched his best and most trustworthy troops to the Servo-Bulgarian frontier. Their absence enabled the Bulgarian hirelings of the Czar to surround the Prince in his palace and compel his departure. Monsignor Clement, President of the Provisional Government, issued a proclamation to the Bulgarian nation, announcing the abdication of Prince Alexander and the formation of a Provisional Government, in the following terms :—

Prince Alexander of Battenberg has renounced for ever the throne of Bulgaria, and has formally signed his abdication, being convinced that his reign would be fatal to the Bulgarian nation. In view of these extraordinary events, a Provisional Government, has been formed which will carry on the administration of the country until a great National Assembly shall have taken a decision. The Provisional Government declares that the life, property, and honour of the Bulgarian citizens, as well as of strangers, are fully guaranteed, and is confident that the Bulgarian citizens, without distinction of religion, nationality, or political party will co-operate for the maintenance of order and tranquillity in the interior. The Bulgarian nation may rest assured that the great Czar of Russia, the Protector of Bulgaria, will not leave the country without his powerful protection. Long live the Bulgarian nation.

But a rival Government was speedily established at Tirnova, under the Presidency of M. Stambouloff, a devoted follower of the Prince. M. Stambouloff called out the Bulgarian militia, the revolutionary Government was overthrown, and some of the conspirators arrested. The following proclamation was issued at Tirnova, signed by M. Stambouloff, as President of the Bulgarian Chamber, and countersigned by Colonel Moutkouroff, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army :—

In the name of Prince Alexander and the Bulgarian Chamber, I hereby declare that I have assumed the direction of the Provisional Government at Sophia, and that all persons not conforming to the laws will be dealt with according to military law. I appoint Colonel Moutkouroff Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and confer upon him full civil and military powers. All persons, therefore, are hereby required to obey his commands. I appeal to the Bulgarian nation to defend the Crown and their Fatherland, by means of the all-powerful hand of the people and the army, from traitors who seek to thrust our heroic and beloved Prince from the throne, so that we may be able to protect our loved Prince, chosen by the people as their ruler. Long live Alexander, Prince of Bulgaria.

Deputations are on their way to Bucharest, Vienna, Berlin, and Darmstadt, whither it was thought the Prince may have gone, to beg him to return to Sophia. Meetings are also being everywhere organized in favour of the Prince, and, should his return be delayed, it is understood that the Tirnova Government will proclaim a Regency, and convoke the Bulgarian National Assembly. The Sophia garrison is now under the orders of the Tirnova Government, to which all the other garrisons have already signified their adherence. The following telegrams give a few further particulars :—

The Philippopolis correspondent of the *Standard*, says that on the night of the 18th ult. some members of the Opposition, acting according to previous understanding, joined one of the regiments quartered in Sophia under the command of two young officers educated in Russia, and, taking advantage of the isolation of the Prince, surrounded the palace and deposed him. M. Grouff, principal of the Military Academy, and Major Bendereff are the only superior officers who took part in the conspiracy. The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* adds :—

The Prince was pressed by fourteen disaffected officers to sign his abdication, and was promised that if he would do so he would be allowed to leave the country unmolested. Neither that nor the threats which followed would induce the gallant hero of Slivnitza to put his name to the deed of abdication. The Prince never hesitated for one moment, but, daring his dastardly aggressors to do their worst, cast from him the shameful document that was to have secured his freedom. He was then taken to Rohova, where a small yacht was in waiting. This craft was manned by a crew not exclusively composed of Bulgarians. There seems even to be some doubt as to the nationality of the yacht itself; but the riverside population declare that it sped along with greater rapidity than any Danube steamer. A detachment of Bulgarian troops with fixed bayonets was seen on board. When the yacht passed Rustchuk and Silistria deputations had already arrived there from the Karaveloff Government to hail the vessel, and receive the Prince when he should land. No notice was taken of the signals they made. The yacht put on steam, and arrived on Wednesday at the Russian port of Reni in Bessarabia.

A telegram despatched from Sophia on Tuesday, Aug. 24, but delayed in Bulgaria

policy which had been announced by the Government. He remarked that the House was not asked now to commit itself to the legislative projects which they contemplated, and as to the executive measures, nobody proposed now to challenge them. They had been disparaged, said, no doubt, naturally—by the Irish members, but he regretted that Sir William Harcourt so lately a Secretary of State, should have thrown ridicule on them with no apparent purpose but to aggravate the difficulties of the Government. He did not agree with Sir William Harcourt's sweeping doctrines about "social order" and pointed out that he had always held them or acted on them, as was shown by his speech on the Arms Act. In the same manner he disapproved Sir William Harcourt's reasons for concluding that rent could not be paid, and as to land purchase, he denied that he had ever committed himself to any opinion except that if the Home Rule Bill of the late Government were passed some measure of the sort would be necessary. But if the principal of dual ownership had failed, and if any amendment of the Land Act were desirable, it must be in the direction of increasing the efficiency of the purchase clauses. Any such attempt ought to be preceded by careful inquiry. He was unable, he said, to see in the Chancellor of the Exchequer's speech anything encouraging landlords to insist on their extreme rights, and he protested against this misrepresentation as mischievous and unfair; but while he hoped that landlords would conduct themselves with forbearance and moderation, he thought no greater disservice could be done to Ireland than to foster the impression that the Government could exercise a dispensing power to set aside the rights of any class. As to the inquiry into public works—though he was against offering any disguised or demoralizing alms to Ireland—he maintained that Parliament did not possess sufficient information. Finally, he expressed his approval of the proposal to defer the local government question until next session, and he hoped that in the meantime the policy announced by the Government would have a fair consideration.

Mr. J. Morley could discern very little in the noble lord's speech to lead to a hope of the speedy removal of the embarrassments and discords of the Liberal party. He agreed that the law must be upheld, even if it were a law which required amendment, but he took exception to the means which were to be adopted, and especially he complained that, while the Government was stopping outrage with one hand, it was encouraging evictions with the other. The National League, he maintained, had done what it could to put down outrage, and the action of the late Government in their endeavours to trust the national feeling had made the task of the present Government far easier than it would otherwise have been. He was, however, disappointed with the narrowness of the proposals made, and although it was difficult to complain of any commissions of enquiry, he denied that the proposed Land Commission would be able to obtain information which would be of value. He saw in the speech of the Chief Secretary the possibility of a Land Bill, but he warned the Government that the country would never consent to pay compensation to the landlords, and he foresaw that grave results would happen unless some steps were taken to stop evictions. As regards the scientific commission of exports, which was to investigate the possibilibity of developing the natural resources of the country, he anticipated the probability of immense expense being incurred, and contended that the report of a Committee which recently sat had provided all the information necessary. He also saw grave dangers in the proposed system of local government, and argued that disastrous results would follow unless the local authorities were guided and controlled by a national central authority.

On Tuesday, August 24, Mr. Parnell resumed the debate. He commenced by demurring to the assertion in the Royal Speech, and repeated in the debate, that the verdict of the General Election was against a statutory Parliament. On the contrary, the great majority of the Liberal party had declared that Ireland war entitled to autonomy; it would come in due time, and his party, being perfectly satisfied with their position, should afford to counsel modification to their constituents. Canvassing the policy of the Government, he protested against the land purchase scheme, and while holding that Mr. Gladstone's scheme was a safe one, he denounced the proposed expenditure of "gingantic and fabulous" sums at the expense of the British taxpayer on useless objects. What he described as the folly of building harbours of refuge and fishery piers, the folly of spending money on arterial drainage, and the dishonesty of attempts to stimulate Irish manufactures he said would lead to nothing, and the Irish people would refuse to sell their birthright for a mess of pottage. What the Irish people wanted was to be allowed to help themselves (at this there was much laughter), and they would be no parties to the fraud which the Government scheme proposed. After making some inquiries as to the powers to be given to General Buller, he explained the objects of his amendment, which proposes to represent to Her Majesty that, owing to the fall of agricultural prices, great difficulty will be experienced by the Irish farmers in paying their rents, and that evictions must lead to disturbance of social order. It deprecates also any attempt to lay on the taxpayers the loss likely to arise from a purchase scheme based on judicial rents. The judicial rent clauses of the Land Act, he argued, had failed, partly because of the amendments of the House of Lords, partly by reason of the judgment in "Adams v. Dunseath," and partly because the Land Commission had been weak enough to allow itself to be brow-beaten by the Orange and landlord Press. To meet the terrible state of things which he foresaw, he recommended that the Courts should have power to suspend evictions on application of tenants having lodged two-thirds of the rent, and that there should be triennial valuation of rents according to agricultural prices.

Mr. Gladstone doubted the convenience of the debate on the Address being used for the purpose of making a formal statement of the policy of the Government. He was proceeding to make some general remarks on the Ministerial policy, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to order, pointing out that the question before the House was the amendment, and not the policy of the Government.

The speaker ruled that the debate must be confined to the amendment.

Mr. Gladstone appealed to the indulgence of the House, and, being allowed to proceed, maintained that, as the Land Commission was not to report before the end of next spring, the delay would be extremely detrimental to social order, and by no means likely to facilitate legislation and the general business of Parliament. The plan of land purchase under the control of local authorities he believed would be utterly ineffective; and as to judical rents, he contended that the Government ought to declare at once how, if judicial rents were found by the Commission to be in excess of the value of the land, the difference was to be met. He was satisfied that the country would decline to pay it; and moreover, if this difference were to be provided by the State, there could be no doubt that the owners of rents not judicially fixed would insist on being similarly treated. Turning to the subject of local government, he objected to the doctrine of similarity and simultaneity, because England, Scotland, and Wales were not yet prepared for any such scheme as Ireland required. He conceived it quite possible that the views expressed on Monday by Lord Hartington might have been accepted by the late Government, and at the same time he thought the present Government might extend their plan to meet his views.

The debate was continued on Wednesday, but no speches of importance were delivered. On Thursday, Mr. Chamberlain, who rose shortly after 10, after an ineffectual attempt had been made by Mr. A. O'Connor to deprive him of his right on the ground that he was not present to resume the debate, proceeded to criticize the amendment, from which, as the assertion of an abstract proposition, he did not greatly differ, but the first part of it was an unnecessary affirmative and the second a superfluous negative. He did not believe that all the tenants, in view of the high prices paid for tenant-right, were unable to pay rent; and as to the payment of rents out of taxes, that policy was repudiated by the Government. The amendment, therefore, was superfluous and incomplete; and he certainly would not, by supporting such an amendment, vote for turning out the Government as long as the Government which was to replace it was committed to a separate Parliament. But he pointed out to the Separatist Liberals that by supporting this amendment they would condemn the policy of their own leaders, who, he showed, were still committed to a system of State-aided purchase, and were, in fact, bound to it, and in honour could not abandon it. He himself believed that the Irish land question could only be settled by the creation of a large peasant proprietary, and this could only be done by a State-aided purchase. Having explained the reasons which compelled him to oppose Mr. Gladstone's scheme as unsafe, he said, amid loud cheers, that he was prepared to give a cordial support to any proposal which the Government might make to establish a peasant proprietary in Ireland, provided that the arrangement was under the effective control of the Imperial Parliament and secured by the intervention of municipal authorities. He was proceeding to deprecate ridicule being cast on the Commissions, when the Irish members called him to order, and on the Speaker ruling that in strictness he must confine himself to the amendment, refused him indulgence to explain his views on the necessity of inquiry. Turning then to the supposed agrarian crisis, he pointed out that it had only made its appearance after the refusal of Home Rule; and on the question of judicial rents, he said he saw nothing sacred in them, and he approved the idea of inquiring whether non-payment of rent proceeded from inability, unwillingness, or external intimidation. Discussing Mr. Parnell's proposal, he expressed approval of more frequent valuations, and would have been glad to see the question of evictions dealt with equitably, though it was not clear how much assistance would have been given to it by the Irish people. Finally he warned the Liberal party of the danger of assisting the policy of making the government of Ireland impossible, and expressed his conviction that the policy of the Government would tend in the direction of giving Ireland all that she could obtain from an Irish Parliament.

Sir C. Russell, in indignant tones, characterized the speech of Mr. Chamberlain as an unnecessary attempt to justify his action in leaving the late Government and as an insult to the Liberal party. He had defended along its whole line the Ministerial policy, and appeared to entertain for the Government an undue parental fondness. As regarded the land question, he maintained that judicial rents were now far too high, and he counselled landlords to exercise their legal rights with moderation. In his view, the obligation of a landlord to his tenant ought to be considered in a different light from other contracts. The landlord, he admitted, was entitled to a portion of the produce of his property, but the maintenance of the tiller of the land, he contended, ought to be a first charge upon it. In the course of a caustic criticism of Mr. Chamberlain's treatment of that part of the amendment, which dealt with State-aided compensation he maintained that he had unnecessarily, although perhaps not intentionally, gone out of his way to misrepresent the real object and scope of the land purchase scheme of the late Government, and although he was never altogether in favour of it, he maintained that it was perfectly secured by a first charge upon the whole of the Irish revenues. Dealing, in conclusion, with the general policy of the Government, he complained of their unwillingness to consult the representatives of the bulk of the Irish people, and earnestly advocated a policy of conciliation.

On the motion of Mr. Sexton the debate was adjourned.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS IN PARIS.

An International Union Congress held its first sitting in Paris on Monday, Aug. 23, and discussed the political and economic situation of working men in the various countries of Europe. Seven delegates represented the English Trade Unions. The proceedings were rendered lively on Tuesday night by some animadversions on Mr. Henry Broadhurst by Citizen Gumpe, a German residing in Paris, who has been accepted as the representative of his countrymen at the Congress. He said that Mr. Broadhurst had formerly worked shoulder to shoulder with his fellows, but had deserted them to enter a Cabinet of Capitalists. Such conduct (he said) deserved the reprobation that had followed the Tolains and the Nadauds, who had given up their cause in France for the sake of peace. These remarks were received with loud applause by the majority present. Dr. Brousse, a French Socialist, ascended the platform, when Herr Gumpe had concluded, to protest against attacks being made on individuals; and when M. Smith, explained the gist of Herr Gumpe's observations to the English delegates, Mr. Drummond and Mr. Galbraith loudly protested. Some confusion now set in, owing to the difficulty of finding time to translate Gumpe's address into English, and the insistance of the English delegates on an answer being given to the so-called attacks on Mr. Broadhurst and the reference to trade-unions. Mr. Galbraith objected to any attack being made on trade-unions without an immediate reply being given. M. Smith explained that all Gumpe had said about trade-unions was that in Germany the benefit funds were like those of England, but that the English had enjoyed too much political freedom and prosperity to be able to understand the great problems that awaited solution in Germany and other places. Mr. Galbraith next contended that an absent man should not be attacked; and Mr. Drummond said that the English delegates could not allow any derogatory observations to be made about a man like Mr. Broadhurst, with whom they had worked so long. Several resolutions were now proposed as to the holding of partial meetings for the purpose of explaining Herr Gumpe's remarks in full to the English delegates; but the latter remained firm, and M. Smith had finally to undertake the work, whereupon many of the Frenchmen left the hall.

A considerable part of Wednesday evening was occupied with the reply of Mr. Burnett to the reflections made on Tuesday night by the German delegate upon English trade-unions in general and upon Mr. Broadhurst in particular. Mr. Burnett warmly denied the right of the German delegate to discuss working-class circumstances in any other country than his own. The Congress was to hear what each delegate had to say about working-class conditions in his own country. He (Mr. Burnett) could not understand what was meant by the assertion that English working people had been spoiled for the cause by having too much liberty and prosperity. Just as well might it be urged that they were spoiled by having too much roast beef. The English working-classes had, by pursuing their own ways, obtained benefits which their brethren in other countries still lacked; and strictures upon their method came with ill grace from the representative of a country whose people had done more than any other to bring down wages. In many trades Germans in England undersold their labour. As for Mr. Broadhurst, the trade-unions regarded his reception into the ranks of the ruling classes as a recognition by the State that working men had a right not only to vote, but also to share in direct government, and his fellow-workmen, so far from repudiating him, were proud of him. M. Rackow, a delegate representing German workmen in London, replied to Mr. Burnett. He complained of the harsh language used in England against Germans, and that any evil done by foreigners of various nationalities was always set down to the Germans. The migration to towns from rural districts was a far more serious matter than the competition of Germans in London. The number of the latter was set down at 160,000, but only 40,000 were workmen. This was equal to about one German to fifty English workmen. All Germans who belonged to organizations did not undersell the English. On the contrary, they often got higher wages. The unorganized Germans did reduce the rate of wages; but so, also, did the millions of unorganized Englishmen. Then was it not the competition of English goods in all the markets of the world that had kept wages down on the Continent. The trade-unions, he said, were not strong enough to settle the quarrel between capital and labour. Out of 362 strikes 353 had failed. Mr. Burnett had insisted on the length of the day's work in Germany. But it was the same thing in London, where the hours varied from eight to sixteen. It was no use protesting; it was only too notorious that the tramcar servants, the omnibus-drivers, the postmen, and many others worked sixteen hours with only an hour and a half for meals. The English delegates protested frequently during the German delegate's speech; but the incident was declared closed.

TITHE AGITATION IN WALES.

In the village of Llanarmon, Denbighshire, the farmers recently waited upon the rector, the Reverend E. Evans, and asked for an abatement of the tithe-rent. Mr. Evans declined to grant a reduction, and directed distraints to be prepared, on which the farmers refused to pay any tithes whatever. On the 17th ult. three bailiffs arrived at Llanarmon. The farmers refused to permit the bailiffs to enter their houses; but they distrained on the cattle. The usual five days' grace was allowed, and on Saturday week the time expired; but, in the meanwhile, the bailiffs had left hurriedly. On the previous Wednesday a number of men left an anti-tithe meeting at Llanarmon for the neighbouring village of Llandegai, where the bailiffs had proceeded on discovering that there was no roof at Llanarmon that would afford them friendly shelter. The determination of the party was to go armed to the house, seize the bailiffs, and escort them out of the district. They arrived at Llandegai about nine o'clock at night, and, proceeding to the cottage, demanded that the bailiffs should be given up to them. The village street was crowded with angry colliers from the surrounding districts, and when it was announced that the bailiffs had gone a cry of disappointment was raised. The occupier of the cottage was called out, ordered to go down on his knees and express sorrow for his conduct in sheltering the bailiffs, and to bind himself by an oath to give them neither food nor sheltering should they come back. It afterwards transpired that the bailiffs had heard of the mischief intended to be done to them, and drove away in haste to Ruthin. The feeling which has been aroused at Llanarmon is illustrated by the fact that tenants charged only 2s. for tithes absolutely declined to pay. In all twenty-six farmers and occupiers refused to pay tithes under any circumstances. Others agreed to pay if the rector would forego the legal expenses incurred. A few others paid the tithes, and these have been subjected to nightly serenades from the angry villagers.

The bailiffs returned escorted by policemen and distrained on cattle on two farms, and bills were posted announcing their sale. Efforts have not been wanting on both sides to effect an amicable settlement of the dispute. The secretary of the Anti-Tithe Committee informed the vicar that they were prepared to pay the tithe charge, less 10 per cent. The vicar declined to accept this offer, and demanded his tithes in full. The cattle were sold on Thursday amid the greatest excitement, in the presence of a large number of farmers and inhabitants of the surrounding district. A strong force of police under the command of Major Leadbetter, chief constable of Denbighshire, was drafted into Landegla from Ruthin early in the morning, and were drawn up in close proximity to the auctioneer. The property seized was disposed of amid the execrations of the crowd. The cows sold fetched £10 each, and were bought in by their owners. During the morning a letter was received from Mr. E. Swetenham, Q.C., M.P., who has some connection with the neighbouring estate, advising moderation, and suggesting as a possible means of settlement to make a return to the amount of 10 per cent. upon the average receipts. The losses, he said, should not all fall in those times on one class. Each must help to bear the other's burdens. After the sale a meeting was held in a field belonging to Mr. Beech, at which representatives were present from all parts of the Vale of Clwyd. The action of the rector was strongly donounced, and it was stated that the farmers were resolved not to pay any more tithes unless some concession were made.

THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company was held on Friday, Aug. 20th, at the City Terminus Hotel, Major-General J. S. Trevor in the chair, to consider a resolution authorizing the directors to enter into a contract with the Secretary of State for India in Council for working the railway from Cawnpore to Achnera. The chairman said that the proposal was based upon the terms on which they worked the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, with only three differences of any importance. The first was that the charge for interest on the capital expended on the line, which was to be a first charge before they shared in the profits, was fixed at 4 per cent. instead of 5 per cent., as they had to pay in the case of the Rajputana-Malwa line. The second difference was that they were bound to take over only such members of the staff employed on the Government line as they might need, and only such portion of the rolling stock as they might require. In the case of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway they had to take over the whole of the stock and the staff. These changes would enable them to make a considerable reduction in the expenditure. The last change, which the Government insisted on was that the whole charge for loss by exchange should be a debit against the capital account, instead of only half the loss, as in the case of the Raiputana-Malwa line. The first two changes in the agreement were obviously to the advantage of the company, and as regarded the third difference, it would affect their dividends to the extent of £300 in the course of a year, which was represented by less than 1d. per cent. on the stock in their dividends. They were asked to take over the line on the first of October—that was, after the monsoon was over, and when there was, generally speaking, no further fear of accident from floods. He then mentioned the districts traversed by the line, and stated that in its whole course it passed through a fertile and pretty densely-populated country, and possessed all the elements of a large traffic, both passengers and goods. The gross receipts for 1886 were expected not to fall far short of 11½ lakhs. If that was so and they had been working the line, the net receipts would be about 5½ lakhs, or more than sufficient to cover the Government charge for interest, as well to give the company some little margin of profit for themselves. The main source on which they relied for profit in working the new line was the trade which they hoped to be able to put on it from the Rajputana-Malwa system. In conclusion, he moved a resolution in effect carrying out the object for which the meeting had been convened. Mr. J. M. Mitchell seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

The following are the names of the gentlemen selected in 1884, who are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to have shown a competent knowledge of the subjects of the Final Examination, with the Presidency or Division of Presidency, to which they have been assigned :—

	Marks.
Norman Somerville Brodie, Madras	3186
James Goyen, N.W. Provinces, Punjab, and Oude	2516
William Herbert Lee, Bengal (Lower Provinces)	2443
Arthur Goodeve Chuckerbutty, Bengal (Lower Provinces)	2433
Patrick James Fagan, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, and Oude	2425
Ernest Rogers, N.W. Provinces, Punjab and Oude	2358
John Newman Harden, Bombay	2306
Edward Claudius Scotney Georgo, Burma	2263
Henry Montague Lawrie, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, and Oude	2263
George Carmichael, Bombay	2252
John Walter Hose, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, and Oude	2232
Arthur Rivers Bonus, Bombay	2219
Henry James McIntosh, Bengal (Lower Provinces)	2075
Arthur Christian Greer, N.W. Provinces, Punjab, and Oude	2027
John Windsor, Bengal (Lower Provinces)	2024
Herbert Olive Denman Harding, Madras	1962
James Hume Munro, Madras	1946
Edward Geake, Bengal (Lower Provinces)	1904
Thomas William Richardson, Bengal (Lower Provinces)	1878
William Didsbury Sheppard, Bombay	1845
Edmund Alexander Molony, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, and Oude	1820
Frederick McBlaine, Bengal (Lower Provinces)	1798
Hugh O'Beirne, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, and Oude	1768
John Clark, Bengal (Lower Provinces)	1739
Edwin Scott, Madras	1729
Evasis Hampden Radice, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, and Oude	1683
Franklin Eden Taylor, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, and Oude	1675
Frederic James Cooke, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, and Oude	1672
Henry Scott Smith, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, and Oude	1671
Henry Ward Lyle, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, and Oude	1654
Edward Millard Pratt, Bombay	1653
Havilland LeMesurier, Bengal (Lower Provinces)	1616
James Frederick Wetherill, Madras	1585
Hamilton Law Hervey, Bombay	1570
Denis Calnan, N.W. Provinces, Punjab, and Oude	1502
John George Denman Partridge, Madras	1479
Lokindranath Palet, Bengal (Lower Provinces)	1364

The following gentlemen, who was selected in 1883, has also passed this examination :—James Walker, Madras, 1406.

The following prizes were awarded :—Mr. Brodie, Tamil, 40*l.*, Sanskrit, 40*l.*; Mr. Goyen, Law, 60*l.*, Hindi, 15*l.* Mr. Lee, Bengali, 40*l.*, Natural Science, 25*l.*; Mr. Chuckerbutty, Hindustani (Second Vernacular), 15*l.*; Mr. Rogers, Hindustani (First Vernacular), 40*l.*; Mr. George, Burmese, 40*l.*; Mr. Harden, History and and Geography of India, 25*l.*; Mr. Carmichael, Gujarati, 15*l.*; Mr. Windsor, Political Economy, 25*l.*; Mr. Munro, Telugu, 15*l.*; Mr. O'Beirne, Persian, 25*l.* Mr. Pratt, Marathi, 40*l.*

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

The following is a list of the candidates for Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service, who were successful at the Competitive Examination held at Burlington House on the 9th August and following days. Thirty-seven candidates competed for 25 appointments; 33 were reported qualified :—

	Marks.
R. P. Macnamara	3165
H. W. Pilgrim	2970
J. McD. Swinburne	2770
G. B. French	2740
F. W. Thomson	2735
G. C. Hall	2730
S. H. Henderson	2715
C. R. M. Green	2710
J. E. Dyson	2650
C. N. Bensley	2630
E. H. Brown	2620
B. B. Greyfoot	2570
J. G. Jordan	2570
J. H. Sellick	2530
E. C. Hare	2490
F. C. Clarkson	2480
R. H. Castor	2470
H. M. Morris	2470
F. G. Maidment	2400
J. P. Doyle	2370
J. T. Blancard	2350
E. A. W. Hall	2340
D. W. Scotland	2340
James Morwood, M. D.	2330
A. R. P. Russell	2315

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

A terrible accident occurred on Wednesday, August 25, at the works of Messrs. Daniel Doncaster and Sons, Steel Converters, of Sheffield. In the warehouse there were stored steel and iron bars roughly estimated at a weight of from 600 to 1,000 tons. The greater portion was reared against a wall, which was only a brick and a half thick, and which in addition supported the roof. About five o'clock the wall suddenly gave way and fell into the street, carrying with it the immense mass of steel with the timbers of the roof and slates. There was a report as of thunder, but for several minutes nothing could be seen from the dense cloud of dust. In the road lay the steel piled to a height of 7 or 10 feet. A number of workmen at once commenced to remove the steel, but the labour was arduous, as some of the bars were as much as three or four men could lift. After some tons of metal had been removed, it was decided to open passages in the mass. By seven o'clock one opening was made, and underneath were found the remains of three children, mangled almost beyond recognition. A little later the body of a little boy was found. By nine o'clock three more bodies had been found, making in all seven. By this time the authorities had satisfied themselves that if there were more bodies under the metal, of which there was still an immense mass to remove, life must be extinct, and it was therefore decided to suspend work until next morning. The body of another child was then found.

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American rug Company, Limited 33, Farringdon-road, London.

BRITISH TROOPS FOR INDIA.

Orders have been given at the War Office for about 3,000 officers and men to embark within the next few weeks to reinforce some of the cavalry regiments and infantry battalions now serving on the Indian Establishment, these troops being additional to the artillery drafts which have also to be sent out. HerMajesty's ship Serapis is to leave Portsmouth on the 23rd of September with about 1,200 officers and men, the drafts carried being as follows :—

Captain A. V. Payne (depot) and 52 non-commissioned officers and men from the 1st Battalion Wiltshire Regiment at Jersey, to join the 2nd Battalion at Peshawur; Lieutenants G. D. Luard and Blackburn (depot), and 154 other ranks, from 1st Scottish Rifles at the Curragh, for the 2nd Battalion at Ranikhet; Captain T. N. Bagnall, 2nd East Yorkshire. Lieutenant P. A. Hill, 1st Cheshire, and Lieutenant H. Coddington, 1st Royal Irish Fusiliers, and 175 non-commissioned officers and men from the 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers at the Curragh, for the 2nd Battalion at poonah; Captain Browne, 2nd Devonshire, Lieutenant Stevenson, 1st Leinster, and Lieutenant Reynolds (depot), Inniskilling Fusiliers, with 155 non-commissioned officers and men from the 2nd Leinster at Limerick, for the 1st Battalion at Fyzabad; Major J. O. Gage, (1st Battalion), and 83 other ranks of the 2nd Border Regiment at Galway, for the 1st Battalion at Sealkote; Lieutenant Haddon, Seaforth Highlanders, Lieutenant Morris, East Yorkshire Regiment, Lieutenant Barlow, Dorsetshire Regiment, with 134 non-commissioned officers and men from the 1st King's Liverpool Regiment at Dublin, for the 2nd Battalion now in Burma; Major Corse-Scott and 155 other ranks from the 1st Royal Warwickshire at Tipperary, for the 2nd Battalion at Jubbulpore; and Captain G. Haines, 2nd Royal Warwickshire, and Lieutenants Wilkinson and E. Oakes, Northumberland Fusiliers, and 176 non-commissioned officers and men of the 1st Battalion of the latter regiment at Newry, for the 2nd Battalion at Mecan Meer. The Serapis will also take out Lieutenant and Adjutant Shakespear for the 1st Leinster Regiment at Fyzabad.

The Crocodile, to leave Porsmouth on the 6th of October, will take out :—

Major C. F. Lawson and Lieutenant W. L. Addington and 144 non-commissioned officers and men, for the 2nd Royal West Surrey Regiment at Fort William; Major C. S. Gordon and 103 other ranks, for the 2nd West Yorkshire Regiment at Mooltan; Major Meyrick, Lieutenant Walling, and 103 other ranks from the 1st Lincolnshire Regiment at Dublin for the 2nd Battalion at Roorkee; Lieutenant Blencowe and Millward, of the 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, and 123 non-commissioned officers and men of 1st Manchester Regiment, for the 2nd Battalion at Agra; Major T. H. Kirby, Lieutenant P. C. Palmer and 103 non-commissioned officers and men from the depot, Cheshire Regiment, for the 2nd Battalion at Umballa; Lieutenant F. G. Griffin, 2nd Lincolnshire, and 72 non-commissioned officers and men of the 1st Norfolk at Aldershot, for the 2nd Battalion at Seetapore; Captain and Adjutant Wilson, 1st Rifle Brigade, and 175 other ranks from the 3rd Battalion at Warley, for the 1st Battalion at Belgaum; Lieutenant A. Foord and 103 other ranks from the 1st Somersetshire Light Infantry at Birr, for the 2nd Battalion now in Burma; Lieutenant G. M. Barrett, 2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers, and 73 non-commissioned officers and men from the 1st Battalion at Fermoy, for the 2nd Battalion in Burma; and Captain A. Hay and Lieutenant J. B. Dixon, 2nd Royal Lancaster, Lieutenant Pilleau, 2nd East Kent, and 165 non-commissioned officers and men of the 1st Royal Lancaster at Aldershot, for the 2nd Battalion at Quetta. The Crocodile will also take out to India Lieutenant Cox, 2nd Somersetshire Light Infantry, and Captain Lermitte, 3rd Royal Scots Fusiliers.

The troops to go out in the Euphrates on September 8 were :—

Lieutenant Forbes and 56 of the 1st Dragoon Guards for Rawul Pindi; Captain Preston and 41 of the 2nd Dragoon Guards, for Umballa; Lieutenants Suderson and Dyson, and 66 of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, for Muttra; Lieutenant Jaffray, 3rd Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant Atherton, 12th Lancers, and 76 of the Carabineers, for Sealkote; Lieutenant Danby and 51 of the 7th Dragoon Guards for Mhow; Major Archdale, 12th Lancers, and Lieutenant Maron and 65 of the 8th Hussars, for Meerut; Captain Steele, Lieutenant Standridge, and 66 of the 17th Lancers, for Lucknow; Lieutenant Low, Lieutenant Bradshaw (Royal Irish Rifles), and 103 other ranks, for the 2nd Royal Irish Regiment at Subathu; Captain J. Chichester, Lieutenants Bell and Mun, and 72 of the 2nd Worcester Regiment at Portsmouth, for the 1st Battalion at Kurrachee; Captain C. Russell, Lieutenants Tidswell (2nd Lancashire Fusiliers) and Nelson (1st South Lancashire), 144 of the 1st Royal Sussex, at Portsmouth, for the 3rd Battalion at Rawul Pindi; Major Dawson (2nd Middlesex), Lieutenant Roberts, and 103 men from the depot for the 1st Hampshire at Secunderabad; Captain W. Scott-Moncrieff, Lieutenant Burch, and 103 of the 1st Middlesex at Aldershot for the 2nd Battalion at Secunderabad; Lieutenants Carey and Williamson, and 51 of the 1st Royal Munster Fusiliers at Dover for the 2nd Battalion at Kamptee; Colonel Upcher and Captain and Adjutant Campbell, 2nd South Wales Borderers, for Madras; and Lieutenant-Colonel Creek, 1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers, for Burma. All the cavalry drafts are taken from the Cavalry Depot at Canterbury.

THE SALVATION ARMY IN DIFFICULTIES.

The financial position of the Salvation Army is causing some anxiety among the heads of the organization, and a strong effort is now being made to raise the sum of £5,000. General Booth has addressed the following letter to all the members of the Army :—

101, Queen Victoria-street, August 20, 1886.

Dear Comrade,—You have seen in the *War Cry* a request made to the friends of the Army to deny themselves during the first week in September in some way which, without lessening their ordinary gifts to their corps, will enable them to help in this time of difficulty to keep the holy war advancing all over the world. We cannot doubt as to the response this appeal will bring forth from the multitude of true hearts, but we wish to pledge ourselves and each member of our family to join, and to ask you to join with us, in this grand effort. Let us all give ourselves over to him for this war. We know each other, and, while we remain united in devotion and continue by self-sacrifice to seek the salvation of souls, He will never fail to help us forward in this desperate struggle for the conquest of the world. —Believe us, dear comrade, yours affectionately,

William Booth and Catherine Booth.

A printed form accompanies each letter, which is headed "Self-Denial Week, 4th to 11th of September, 1886," and underneath the Salvationists are to state what they have given up and the amount saved thereby and, having signed their names, they practically enter into a formal agreement, the wording of which is as follows :—"For the glory of God and the Salvation Army the undersigned have agreed to deny themselves during the above week in the way here stated, and to forward the money so saved to headquarters." It is anticipated that the experiment will secure a very large sum of money.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr. J. M. Lane, B.C.S.	Lieut. W. A. J. O'Meara, B.R.E.
Mr. R. Douglass, B.C.S.	Lt.-Col. L. F. Campbell, M.S.C.
Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle, B.E.D.	Maj.-Gen. T. Nuttall, Bo. S.C.
Lieut. C. B. Judge, B.S.C.	
Lieut. B. R. Ward, B.R.E.	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr. R. C. Dutt, B.C.S., 4 mo.	Lieut. W. R. Little, B.S.C., 2 mo.
Mr. E. Du C. Smithe, B.C.S., 10 days.	Mr. H. E. G. Evans, M.P.W.D., 1 mo.
Mr. E. J. Martin, B. P.W.D., 4 mo.	Major H. H. Kelly, M.S.C., 3 mo.
Mr. E. J. Barton, B.C.S., Furl. to Aug. 30, 1887.	Capt. B. T. M. Gompertz, M.S.C., 10 days.
Col. F. W. Grant, B.S.C., 2 mo.	Lieut. F. B. Deane, M.S.C., 182 days.
Capt. St. J. F. Mitchell, B.S.C., 3 mo	Surg.-Major P. S. Turnbull, Bo.M.S., 2 mo.
Lieut. W. J. Newell, B.S.C., 6 mo.	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr. F. A. Naylor, B. Nav. Lieut. T. C. Pascoe, M.S.I.	Con. O. Maguire, B.O.D.
	Mr. W. A. Willock, M.C.S.
Col. O. Barnes, B.S.C.	Mr. J. G. Horsfall, M.C.S.
Capt. L. M. Boileau, B.S.C.	Sub-Con. H. Adrutt, M.O.D.
Major T. S. Carr, B Inf.	Con. J. Thompson, Bo.O.D.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, September 13.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·780
Temperature of the Air	82·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·5
Dew Point	74·2
Relative humidity of Air	76·3
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	4·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	86·2
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	77·8
General Directions of Wind*	WSW, SSW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	2·9
Fall of Rain	0·01
Total fall during month	2·91
do. year	86·61
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 14th Sept.	0·10

* From midnight to midnight.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

INDIAN HILL STATION.

In the House of Commons Sir R. Lethbridge asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the attention of her Majesty's Government had been drawn to the great public meetings held at Calcutta, Lahore, and other places in India to protest against the annual migration of Indian Government to hill stations, and whether any action would be taken by the Government of India to meet the wishes of the people of India both native and European, on that subject; and whether he was aware that a return was ordered by that House on July 30, 1884, showing the cost of the annual migration, and whether that return had ever been printed.

Sir J. Gorst: Her Majesty's Government have received no official information respecting the public meetings held at Calcutta and other places in India to protest against the annual migration of the Indian Government to hill stations; nor have they received any intimation of the views and intentions of the Government of India relating thereto. I am aware that a return showing the cost of the annual migration was ordered by the House of Commons on July 30, 1884. That return was made on July 5, 1885, but the House has not yet ordered it to be printed.

Sir R. Lethbridge gave notice that, in consequence of the answer given by the hon. and learned gentleman he should move that the return in question be printed.

The Forces in Burma.

Mr. Labouchere asked the number of officers, rank and file, of the three forces at present in Burma, or under orders for Burma; and whether the expenditure is included in the ordinary estimates for the year or will appear in a Supplementary Estimate.

Sir J. Gorst; There is in Upper Burma a military force of 284 officers and 17,080 men. Of these, 739 are artillery, 296 cavalry, 15,575 infantry, and 754 sappers. There is a force of 103 officers and 4,073 men in lower Burma. The reinforcements which are under orders to proceed to Burma in the cold season are 203 officers and 9,934 men. Of these, 240 are artillery, 2,580 cavalry, and 7,317 infantry. The expenditure is not included in the ordinary Estimates, and will not appear in a Supplementary Estimate, being borne by the revenues of India.

In reply to Sir G. Campbell, Sir J. Gorst added that of the total force of artillery, 437 were British and 370 natives; the cavalry was wholly native; and of the intantry 3,000 were British and 12,000 natives.

Grievances of Indian Telegraphists.

Sir J. Gorst, in reply to Mr. Conybeare, said a scheme relating to the Telegraph Department in India was prepared by the late Secretary of State in Council, and transmitted to India on July 8. The Government of India were authorised to give effect to it, if—after obtaining the views of the Commission which had been appointed to consider the possibility of effecting reductions in the public expenditure—they should think it right to do so. Until the decision of the Government of India has been received, it is impossible to undertake to publish the correspondence.

The Case of Mr. Andrew Morton.

Sir J. Gorst, in reply to Mr. Murphy, said: Mr. Andrew Morton, while employed on the Nizam of Hyderabad's State Railway, was arrested on a charge of embezzlement, and committed for trial before the High Court of Bombay, but the charge was afterwards withdrawn. A Departmental inquiry took place,

NOTICES.

BEST ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

Carlton Butter Dish, with Swing Cover, Glass Lining. Rs. 41 Cash.

Egg Boiler, with Spirit Lamp, and Frame for Eggs. Rs. 36 Cash.

Breakfast Frame, combining Butter Dish, Pepper, Mustard and Salt. Rs. 54 Cash.

COMBINATION BREAKFAST FRAME.

In best Electro-Plate, of an elegant and useful character, containing on one Stand the following Articles:—Butter Dish and Knife, 4 Egg Cups with Spoons, a complete Cruet of Pepper, Salt and Mustard, with Spoons, Toast Rack, and Spring Call Bell.

Rs. 95 Cash.
Other patterns in Stock.

ENTREE OR CURRY DISHES,

In best Electro-Silver Plate, substantial and well-wearing quality. These Dishes are usually supplied with the Warmers either in *pairs* or in *sets of four*. They can be had, if desired, without the Warmers. The handle is removeable, and the Cover, reversed, forms another dish.

THE PLAIN PATTERN.

THE PLAIN BEADED PATTERN.

The above patterns are in general favour, from their neatness and the facility with which they are cleaned.

Dishes and Covers, each.
12-inch size, Rs. 40-8 Cash.
Warmer for ditto, Rs. 50 each.
11-inch size with Warmer, Rs. 80 Cash.

HAMILTON & Co.,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,

BOMBAY.

August 13th, 1886.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunrabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should no be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extendingtheir business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcement known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 fee broad Re. 1 per month For every additional square foot une 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the curious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

FROM OCTOBER 1886.

"INDIAN NOTES AND QUERIES."

CONDUCTED BY

CAPTAIN R. C. TEMPLE, F.R.G.S., &c.

JOINT EDITOR OF THE *INDIAN ANTIQUARY*,

MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL, ROYAL ASIATIC AND FOLKLORE SOCIETY, &c

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Single Numbers, each	...	...	... „ 1

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SEND FOR A PROSPECTUS.

TRY A COPY.

PUBLISHERS:

THE "PIONEER" PRESS, ALLAHABAD.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.

WE have arranged to keep in stock this well-known BRANDY FOR SALE:—

In Bottles Rs. 21-8 per case.
In Flasks „ 23-4 „
In ½ Flasks „ 25-4 „

This Brandy has already won a reputation of its own with the public, so we can safely recommend it for general use. Trial orders are solicited from persons up to this time using other brands. Special terms will be quoted on application to wholesale dealers

SOLE AGENT:
MEIFFRE NEVEU AND Co.,
No 5, PATELL STREET

SUB-AGENT:
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
PHAIDOWNEE.

GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION.

AS A DRINK, one table-spoonful in a tumbler of water, GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION purifies the blood, increases the appetite, and has the greatest efficacy against complaints of the chest, colds, coughs, and diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, boils, etc.

Owing to the carbolic acid it contains it is the best hygienic and preservative drink in hot climates in cases of epidemics, fevers, and cholera, as it destroys all bad germs impure water.

AS A LOTION, either pure or mixed with a little water, it give immediate relief in all diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, itch, boils carbuncles, and mosquito-bites.

Each label bears E. GUYOT'S signature printed in three colours.

Manufactory—19 Rue Jacob, Paris.

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SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.,

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KHETWADY BOMBAY,

ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS.

IRON ROOFS	CRANES	BEVEL AND ROPE
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Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or ame awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84; and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Acts, 38 and 39, Vic., 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

The ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Impotence of Mind or Limb, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces. It

Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever cause arising.

THE EFFECT of this Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and Permanent, all the Miserable and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to th stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed, Digestion is invigorated. The appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the lips red, the eyes brighter, the skin taear and healthy, and the hair acquires streuag its action on the orgwing the impor ofncetrinon no hnbiteit.r

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

ACTUALLY CREATES New Nervous Fluid and Brain matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life element, PHOSPHORUS, thereby infusing new Life Power into all parts of the system.

The unequalled Curative properties of this Preparation have spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions, Restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at every age, by nourishing, fertilising, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the Human Organization, thus ensuring a sound and Permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed. So that all the Duties of Life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' CRUCIAL TESTS and Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the world, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that in the World of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such well-merited praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable Cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have induced numbers of Physicians prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles, at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India with each Bottle. Full Printed Directions, for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases, are enclosed

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DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W.

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BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA.

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MRS. LAKE

IS NOW SHOWING A LARGE VARIETY IN

BALL DRESS MATERIALS

Tulles and Nets in all colours.	Jet Embroidered Edgings.
Light Fancy Sprigged Muslins.	Lace Handkerchiefs and Fans.
White and Cream Nun's Veiling.	Feathers and Aigrettes.
White and Coloured Indian Muslins.	Pearl and Gold Ornaments.
Coloured Crepes and Gauzes.	Jet Aigrettes and Ornaments.
Piece Laces and Flouncings.	Garnitures of Flowers.

WHITE BEADED NETS AND EDGINGS.

MAISON DE MODES

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

IRON WIRE FENCING

SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR

INDIA AND THE COLONIES

GEORGE'S PATENT TUBULAR IRON WIRE FENCING.

SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR ENCLOSING RAILWAYS, ROADS, BUNGALOW GROUNDS, PLANTATIONS, &c.

Awarded Certificate of Merit Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84.

LARGELY used by the Indian State and Guaranteed Railways, combines Strength, Lightness, and Low Cost. Any smart native can erect it. Cost of transport per mile of Railway only about 3 annas per mile of Fence. Fencing Posts, Straining Posts, Galvanized Steel, Strand Wire, Galvanized Steel Barb Wire, Wrought Iron Gates of all sizes with Posts, complete, suitable for Railway Level Crossings, Plantations, Bungalow Grounds, &c. A complete Fence with Barb, Strand or Steel Wire, suitable for a plot of ground of any shape or for a length of Road or Railway supplied, ready for fixing.

Delivery given at any RAILWAY STATION in India.

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GANDY'S AMERICAN COTTON BELTING

TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greatest importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power. To such and to all the answer is, USE THE GANDY BELT.

It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, after having tried all others, come back to Gand and declare that, notwithstanding the difference price, they find it to their advantage to the American Cotton Belt made, only by the inventor and patentee.

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ARTISTIC RECREATION FOR ALL.

THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY,

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BEG to announce to the Nobilities and Gentries of Bombay that they have opened a First Class Studio" under an eminent Artist from Europe, who has an experience of fifteen years in the largest studios of Paris, Berlin and Hamburg, undertake to execute business in every branch of Photographic, Oilpainting and enlarging from minature to life size in the best styles at moderate prices.

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THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE

FOR SEPTEMBER, 1886.

CONTAINING ALL THE

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS,

WITH

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS,

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES

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WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

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☞ The GUIDE for September has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of traveller is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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EXTRACTS FROM 60TH ANNUAL REPORT.

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The POLICIES issued by the STANDARD during the past five years exceed both in number and amount those granted by any other Scottish Life Office.

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GEO. OLIVER,
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Bombay Branch, 38, Elphinstone Circle.

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THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

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THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

J P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle-street,
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NOTICE.

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BEG to inform Indian Sportsmen that they now supply Guns and Rifles of good workmanship and perfect shooting powers in several qualities at such low cash prices as to complet favourably with any of equal excellence.

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BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

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IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
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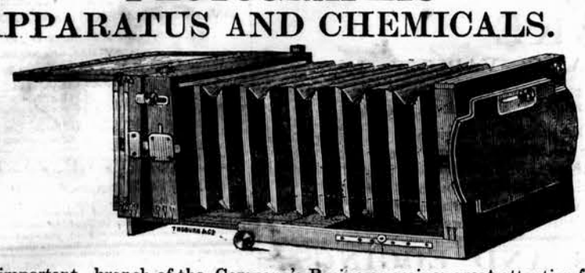

THIS important branch of the Company's Business receives great attention from the Management. The stock for selection is larger than that of any other House in India; and taking into consideration the quality of the Apparatus, Chemicals, &c., the Rates will be found very low. Special care is taken in the selection of Chemicals, those only of absolute purity being supplied.

CAMERAS, LENSES, PRINTING FRAMES, CAMEO DIES and PRESSES, TENTS, STANDS, BATHS, and every requisite for both the DRY and WET PROCESS.

THE COMPANY ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR
THOMAS'S "PALL MALL"
EXTRA RAPID DRY PLATES.

The Company having made special arrangements with the Manufacturers, are now enabled to quote at the following considerably Reduced Rates :—

	Cash Prices.		Cash Prices.
4½ × 3¼ per doz.	Rs. 1 14	9 × 7 per doz.	Rs. 8 5
4 × 4 „	„ 2 12	10 × 8 „	„ 11 0
6½ × 4¾ „	„ 4 8	12 × 10 „	„ 17 0
7¼ × 4½ „	„ 5 0	15 × 12 „	„ 26 0
8½ × 6½ „	„ 7 4		

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TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
OPERATIVE AND MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE LONDON KIT HOUSE,
TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

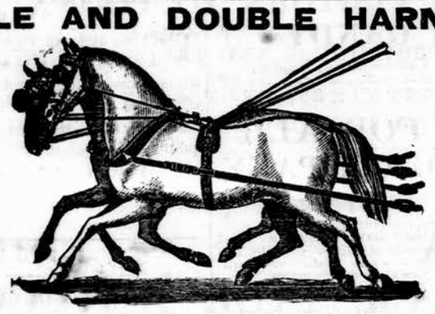
		Rs. a.
DRESS SUIT, Superfine, Black Cloth, lined throughout silk, best quality		80 0
Do. do.	Italian Cloth	70 0
Do. do.	Black Venetian, lined throughout silk	75 0
Do. do.	Italian Cloth	65 0
Do.	Black Cashmerette, very light, the correct thing for India, lined Silk	70 0
Do. do.	Italian	60 0
Do.	of other materials from	50 0
A correct and stylish fit guaranteed.		
DRESS SHIRTS, our own make, from		4 0
Do. Ties and Bows, from		0 6
White Kit Gloves, Double Buttons		2 4 per pr

3, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS.

SINGLE HARNESS, Plated, of the best English Leather and Workmanship, from Rs. 110 to Rs. 190.

DOUBLE do., from Rs. 250 to Rs. 450.



SINGLE HARNESS, Brass-mounted, our own make, well known for its durability, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 145.

DOUBLE do. from Rs. 250 to Rs. 290

Tandem, Brass-mounted, from Rs. 235 to Rs. 290.

N.B.—Our Complete Illustrated Price List is now ready and will be sent free by Post on application.

SADDLERS, HARNESS, BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS:

SUCCESSORS TO { BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD. { P. GRANT AND SON.

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Liebig TRADE MARK

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Annual Sale, 8,000,000 Jars.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—*See Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour., &c.*

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.

Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. The title "Baron Liebig" and his photograph having been lately largely used by dealers having no connection with Baron Liebig, the public are hereby informed that the Liebig Company are the only manufacturers who are able to offer the article with Baron Liebig's guarantee of genuineness.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

STEUART & Co.,
CALCUTTA,

COACH BUILDERS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE PUNJAB AND BENGAL, THE KING OF SIAM, THE NEPAL GOVERNMENT, AND MOST OF THE PRINCES AND CHIEFS OF INDIA.

FIVE HIGHEST AWARDS AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

STATE CARRIAGES	from Rs. 4,000	BROUGHAMS	from Rs. 1,100
LANDAUS	„ 2,000	PHAETONS	„ 700
BAROUCHES	„ 1,500	CARTS	„ 350
PATENT NEW BUGGIES	from Rs. 800.		

All work guaranteed, and none but best English material used.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

CARLTON RICHD MATHEWS & Co's TRADE MARK WHISKEY

GOLD MEDAL,
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

N.B.—Each bottle of Carlton Whiskey (Eleven years old) has the Trade Mark stamped in Blue letters on a White capsule. The Highland Malt Whiskey (Five years old) in Blue letters on a Red capsule. None other is genuine.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.
RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London.

THE BLACKMAN AIR PROPELLER (PATENTED,)

FOR VENTILATING, DRYING AND COOLING.
AWARDED FIVE FIRST PRIZES.

Moves ONE MILLION cubic-feet of air per horse power per hour. Easily fixed and adapted to any conditions, and can be driven by any kind of MOTIVE power, including Bullock power. Adapted for Tea withering and Rice winnowing.

THE "BLACKMAN" ROTARY PUNKAH
(Registered).

For use in Dwelling-houses, Barracks, Hospital-wards, Ships, &c. Is portable, and is worked by hand power Air entirely changed or merely kept in circulation, as may be desired.

For further particulars apply to
THE BLACKMAN AIR PROPELLER VENTILATING Co., LIMITED,
22, AUSTIN FRIARS, LONDON, E.C.,
or Messrs. BULL, BEVAN & Co., Limited, London and Bombay.
H. C. ROBERTSON, 35, Clive Street, Calcutta, India.
Reference Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Calcutta.

READ BROTHERS, LONDON. THE DOGS-HEAD BOTTLING.

In The English High Court of Judicature.

THE "BULL DOG'S HEAD" BRAND.
(Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)

READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND" because another and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "BULL DOG."

The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of READ BROTHERS, and their bottling still often goes by that name, but the title of "DOG'S HEAD BRAND" is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is protected by the Injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

MARCKS AND COMPANY.

LADIES' WATCHES.

FIG. 10.

FIG. 11.

FIG. 12.

FIG. 13.

FIG. 14.

FIG. 15.

THE above illustrations of Ladies' Plain Watches will serve to give a fair idea of the sizes usually worn. Fig 10 is a keyless half-hunter; Fig. 11, a key less hunter; Fig 12, keyless crystal face; and Fig. 13, a key winding crystal face. The details of the case ornamentation exhibit, of course, an endless variety. In ordering, it will suffice to state whether the Watch is preferred plain, engine-turned, engraved, enamelled, or jewelled, and the dial of gold or of white enamel. The seconds hand is generally dispensed with in Ladies' Watches.

Watches with lever movements will be as large as illustration No. 10. Still smaller sizes can only be made in cylinder, and they cost more in proportion, as they measure less. Fig. 15 represents the smallest size we make in this plain form. Rs. 125.

A keyless hunter of the same size, enamelled dark-blue, or green, and set with diamond, Rs. 600.

	Rs. a.
Silver keyless hunting, plain, engine-turned or engraved, like illustration 11	45 0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10	50 0
Do. crystal faced, like illustration 12	40 0
Gold keyless crystal faced, like illustration 12	60 0
Do. hunting, like illustration 11	65 0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10	70 0
Do. half-hunting, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 10	130 0
Do. hunting, white enamelled dial, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 11	125 0
Do. crystal face, 18-carat, like illustration 12	95 0
Fig. 10, half-hunting, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial	175 0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, keyless, leaver, enamelled	200 0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial	150 0
Gold keyless, highest quality, fully jewelled and compensated half Chronometer	350 0
Gold Watches of the most costly make in great variety	from Rs. 200 to 380 0
The above in enamelled cases, set with pearls or diamonds	from Rs. 280 to 700 0

Note.—When ordering, please quote the number of illustration.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,
MANUFACTURING WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.

"Thilum" Testimonials.

TRADE MARK. THILUM

"HENRY'S THILUM" has been used in my own family, and its use recommended by me to others. As an emollient, anodyne, and detergent application, it is one of surpassing virtue. In Rheumatic affections, its efficacy, when well rubbed in, cannot be questioned. While its fragrance effectually meets one of the greatest objections to unguents in general.

Barmore, Bridge of Allan, 23rd June, 1881. — W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D., Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

"THE CYCLIST," OF 5TH AUGUST, 1885, AT PAGE 1043, SAYS: "THILUM,"—when we introduced this preparation to our readers a few weeks since, we did so upon the experience of a proxy. Since then we have had the pleasure of a personal application, for one day last week, when riding from Daventry rather smartly, our right knee gave out, and it was with some difficulty we reached home. The application of "THILUM," however, to the knee joint that night, the next morning, and the following evening, *effectually settled the matter*, and we have felt nothing of the weak knee since. On a subsequent occasion, too, we mounted a tandem on which the handles were too low, and struck our thighs each time the pedals went round. A smart ride of ten miles upon this machine induced a painful bruise, and we fully expected being stiff and lame the next day. A good application of "THILUM," however, after a bath in the evening, *likewise settled this matter, and we felt no more of the inconvenience.*

A member of our staff speaks highly of it as a cure for *toothache*, and altogether it has, in our hands, proved itself to be all that its introducers claim for it, *and we can, thoroughly and strongly, recommend it*

S. GOLDER, 65, Buts, Coventry, writes on August 4th, 1885:
"Please send me a large tin per return, as I am off for a tour. Find it better than Elliman's Embrocation.

Price 6 as., 12 as., and Re. 1 per pot. Family pots Rs. 3 each contains as much as 4 one Re. pots.

I have suffered for eight long months with Assam (bad Malarious) fever, and took 2½ ounces of Quinine and 105 grains (min. ?) of Tincture of Arsenicum, but nothing had the desired effect, but Henry's "JVARA-HARI," which I consider *worth its weight in gold.* It was recommended to me by a friend, after I was thoroughly disgusted with all medicines, and no hope of ever getting rid of the nasty fever; and on his recommendation ordered ½ dozen Bottles; so from personal experience I can state that it only wants to be tried to be always used.—E. GASPER. Calcutta, *29th Feb.* 1884.

TRADE MARK. JVARA-HARI. TRADE MARK.

Allow me to testify in conclusion to the efficacy of both your "THILUM" & "JVARA-HARI," samples of which you were good enough to give me when in Madras. The "THILUM" had a wonderfully curative effect on a very severe Sore Throat that I suffered from which it relieved instantly while the "JVARA-HARI," I used with great effect on a Lady who was suffering from a bad attack of MALARIOUS FEVER in the Central Provinces.

R. KNIGHT, Calcutta.

THE HONORABLE G. O'CALLAGHAN, UMBALLA, writes: "JVARA-HARI." It is a dead cure for fever amongst natives; they all swear by it and say that it is worth Quinine a hundred times over, so please send six bottles.

Price 8 as., one Re., and Rs. 1-8 per Bottle, packing free if 6 bottles are taken in parcel.

TRADE MARK. HIPPACEA

The Stable requisite for *Broken knees, Bruises, Stiffness, Cuts, Cracked Heels, Swellings, Sore shoulders and backs, Bites, and Stings of Insects, &c., &c., Mange* and other skin diseases of Horses, Dogs, Cows, &c.

Price ¼ lb. tin, Rs. 3; ½ lb., Rs. 6; 1 lb., Rs. 11; 2 lb., Rs. 20.

TESTIMONIALS.

I have tried your sample of the "HIPPACEA" on one of my horses with a sore back. It was a very severe case caused by a side saddle when hunting in a hilly country; I found it heal the wound, and also encourage the growth of hair more quickly and better than any remedy I have ever yet tried, and in a light case it was really wonderful. Being the hunting season and my horses so liable to hurt, I sent at once for more not caring to be without it in my stables, having proved its really excellent virtue.

Montpelier Riding School, Bath, November 25th, 1884. — JAMES ROBERTS, Riding Master.

Omum-Camphor TRADE MARK

This remedy has long been before the public under the name of Compound Essence of Omum and Camphor.
Is an effectual remedy for CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, FLATULENCE, COLIC, SPASMS in STOMACH and BOWELS, &c.

N.B.—For women who suffer from Dysmenhorrhœa this preparation is invaluable.
Price 8 Ans., 1 R. and 1¼. Packing 4 Ans. either size.

TESTIMONIAL.

Diarrhœa, Colic.—I have much pleasure in testifying to the wonderful efficacy of the "Compound Essence of Omum and Camphor," manufactured by F. H. BOWDEN of Madras. It has been tried by me repeatedly in cases of Diarrhœa, Colic accompanied by flatulence, and other spasmodic affections, and I have always found it infallible. No family should be without a bottle or two of this specific.

E. TRUTWEIN, Apothecary.
Trichinopoly, 1st May, 1884.

To be had of the Manufacturer and Propritor,
F. H. BOWDEN,
Armenian Street, Madras.

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Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Ld.; PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.; THOMSON & TAYLOR; KEMP & Co., Ld.; COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.; HURJI MOOLJI & Co.; BICKA CULLIANJI & Co.; NATHOO MOOLJI & Co.;

AND OF RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS EVERYWHERE.

*** Beware of Counterfeits. None genuine that does not bear *fac simile* signature. *F. Henry*

N.B.—Send for Henry's pamphlet, forwarded post-free on application.

WHOLESALE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
LEATHES AND CO.,
COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Thirty Years Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY
DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS,
AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Sir G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

Dr. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken daily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.
Late Staff Surgeon Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat of foreign climate, and it was from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognised; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

Dr. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery,"

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies,
Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,
Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese
May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

VAUGHAN-JONES'
EXTRA "C.I.C." OLD
(Registered Trade Mark)
HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY
Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.
★ .. ★★ .. ★★★
C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, LONDON;
ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS
"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.
Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

NOTICES.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY
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